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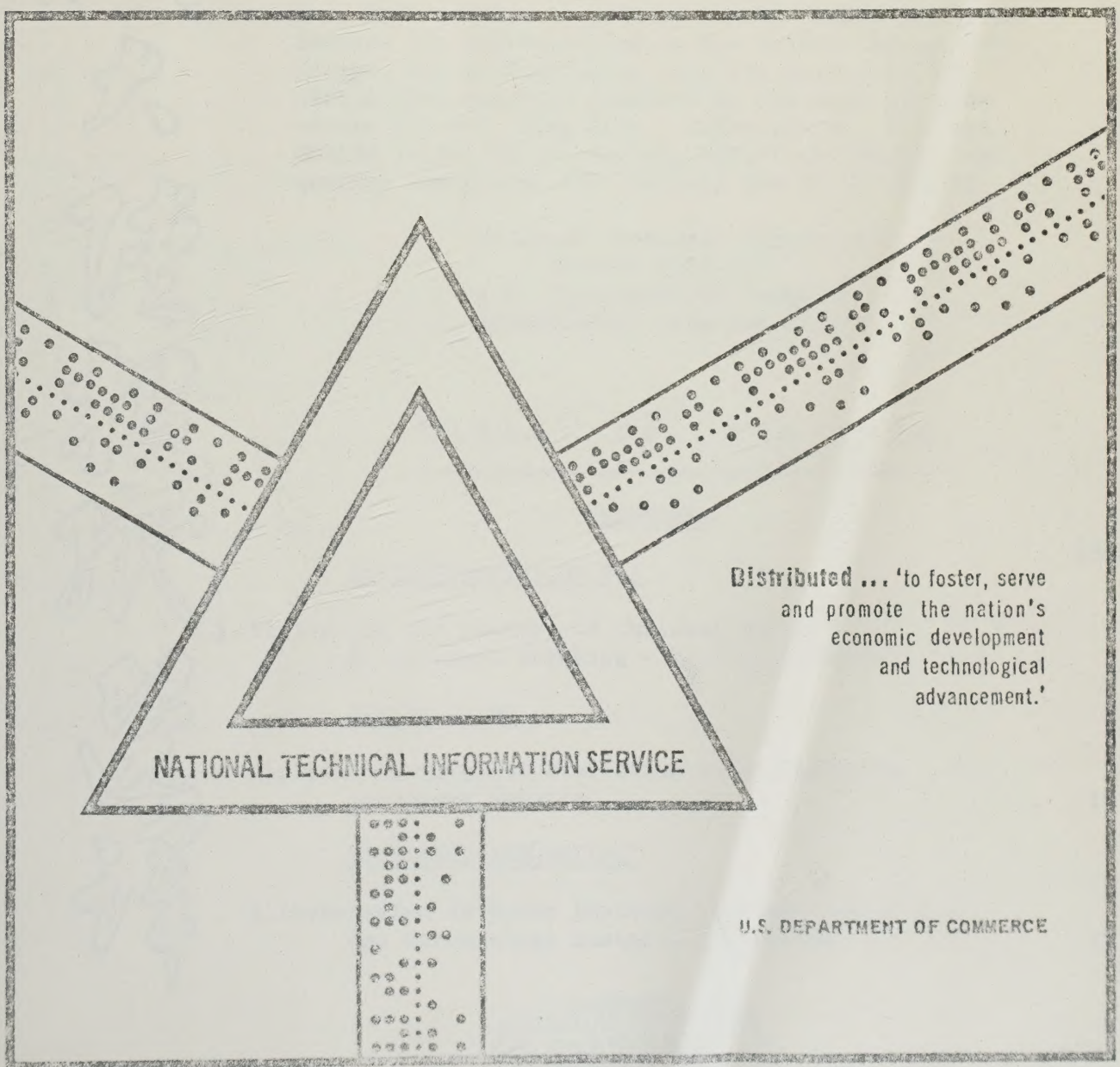
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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Strive for the Mastery of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking

by

Chang Shu-wu (張 树 武)
Political Commissar of an artillery regiment
of a certain PLA Shenyang unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1970)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "For our comrades, we should conduct education in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge in order to rectify thinking, be good at making investigation and study, sum up experiences, overcome difficulties, minimize mistakes, do a good job and fight hard in building a powerful socialist state and in order to help the broad masses of oppressed and exploited people of the world and fulfill our great internationalist duties."

I had only four years' schooling, and a low cultural standard made it difficult for me to understand problems. I knew little about revolutionary theory. Over the past 20 years and more, under the nurturing of Chairman Mao's thinking, I grew from an ignorant child to become a cadre and a regiment political commissar. The fast development of the revolutionary situation coupled with my low level of ideological consciousness rendered increasingly prominent the contradictions between the demand of my duties and my working capacity. Later, such contradictions were gradually resolved through the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works.

Study Assiduously

In 1962, I acted as a political instructor at a garrison station. This, I thought, was a sign of faith the organization and my comrades had in me. I must do a good job to set their minds at ease. But I worked

without taking reality into consideration. I dealt with servicemen's families in the same way as I dealt with an army unit. I demanded their taking the same line, their attending a meeting at a fixed point, and their doing things with concerted efforts. As a result, they had much to criticize about me.

The comrades directed criticism at my ideological subjectivity and one-sidedness. At that time, I didn't quite understand where I was wrong. I had not done less than any other, mentally and physically. I joined everyone in doing every kind of work. Yet I was still subjected to criticism. My imposing a strict demand on the families was motivated by nothing but a desire to do a better job in revolution! For a time I was not reconciled to the situation.

Sensing something wrong with my state of mind, the political commissar persuaded me to study well Chairman Mao's philosophic works in connection with this problem. Chairman Mao said, "If one does a job simply from motives without considering the results, one would act like a doctor who is concerned with only the writing of a prescription without bothering about the number of sick people who may have died because of it. ...A real good heart must take into account the results." I studied this over and again and I just lost count of how many times I studied it. I gradually came to understand that pure enthusiasm was not enough and must be accompanied by a scientific approach. The main reason why I failed to do a good job despite my good intentions was because I disregarded realities and made a wrong approach. From then on, I studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works, bearing in mind the problem of solving work methods.

Through study, my mind became occupied with more and more problems and my enthusiasm for study began to grow. I came to realize that we could not make revolution without studying well Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. But we would tumble head over heels just the same if we solved only the problem of methods without transforming our world outlook.

The zigzag course I followed in grasping two typical examples gave me a profound lesson. In March, 1963, Chairman Mao issued a great call "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." The military unit rapidly whipped up an upsurge in learning from Comrade Lei Feng. At that time, I was assigned to the second company. I found that old fighter Chien Chia-jui had seriously studied Chairman Mao's books and acted on Chairman Mao's words. I considered him a good typical example to be cited in order to give an impetus to the movement. Therefore, I tried to help him sum up his experience. In the battalion, we held an exhibition of the deeds in learning from Lei Feng and energetically popularized Chien Chia-jui's advanced deeds. Later, the regiment further cited him as a typical example in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This gave a push to the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the military unit.

Afterward, when a big skill contest took place, I again stayed at the second company. The second company had a fighter who performed well technically and had a clever mind. I thought that this was the very time to get hold of a typical example. Ideologically he could not pass the hard test at that time, but I did not give much thought to it. I had his experiences summed up and popularized throughout the battalion. When he returned from a demonstration meeting in another area, I organized the whole body of cadres and fighters to welcome him and honored him with a big red flower.

In bringing to the fore the typical example in the big skill contest, I forgot about the typical example in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way, the big skill contest became the rage, and technique "moved forward." Problems began to pile up. Not until after a reaffirmation of the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission was this sinister trend of big skill contest held in check and the political orientation put right. Only then was the typical example in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought set once again.

What did the complicated process of grasping typical examples show? In my mind raged an acute ideological struggle. For several days I did not eat or sleep well. Why did my effort to grasp typical examples bring the opposite results? This I turned over in my mind again and again. In the past, I lacked ways and means and it was excusable to have some weak spots in my work. Now that I had learned something after study, why should problems of orientation and line crop up?

With this problem in mind, I studied every word and sentence of the two "resolutions" and made an overall analysis of my own work. I came to understand that of one thousand and one mistakes the most serious one lay in my not having persisted in Chairman Mao's army-building line.

In grasping the typical example of Chien Chia-jui, I did right by grasping the main aspect of the contradiction, namely, giving prominence to proletarian politics. But I let go unconsciously in the first brush with a rushing current. In grasping another typical example, I brought to the fore what was in the second place, and relegated to the background what was of primary importance. Thus I reversed the relationship between the commander and the commanded in political and military affairs. In grasping the wrong factor, I did not realize that I erred in orientation and line.

Such a lesson made me see clearly that if the dirty things of bourgeois idealism and metaphysics existing in my mind were not overcome consciously with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, I could not possibly recognize the new features of class struggle in the era of socialist revolution. Nor could I consciously take big strides forward along Chairman Mao's army-building line. We cannot make revolution without studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. In studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, we cannot do without directing efforts to the transformation of the world outlook.

After summing up the lessons derived from the grasping of typical examples, my purpose of study became clearer and my study consciousness increased. The greater the pressure of work the more the opportunities for practice. The more the complicated problems the greater the need to study.

With limited time available for study, I tried every means to squeeze time out. Consciously I developed the capacity to resist interruptions, laying hold of every bit of time. I applied and summed up each bit learned. Bit by bit my knowledge accumulated like drops of water forming a stream. Plentiful thinking and plentiful memorizing was one way I adopted in my assiduous study. Some basic viewpoints I studied over and again and put through a continuous process of thinking and a continuous process of comprehension. Where there was doubt I never gave up thinking. Every bit that came to mind I committed to memory. Every bit that I heard I put down on paper. Sometimes after going to bed at night I turned on my light again and wrote down the problems that came to mind.

Repeated Practice

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Marxism must be acquired not only from books but mainly through class struggle, work practice and contact with the worker-peasant masses. Only thus can it be really acquired."

In revolutionary practice, it is of unusual importance to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. Those who have studied it in practice gain a deep impression and find it easy to direct the work. Only by studying and applying it in the course of revolutionary practice can we turn Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking into a sharp weapon in our hands.

I had three points of understanding in study.

First, we must study in a down-to-earth manner. Only thus can our minds be imprinted with an idea. In May this year, our regiment found itself in a very busy season involving military work and agricultural production. Certain companies did not persist well in such systems of studying Chairman Mao's works as "everyday reading," "study day," etc., and their quality of study was not so good. Some made an excuse, saying they had too much to do, their schedule was tight and their staff was limited.

Such a problem had cropped up before but not in such a prominent way. In the past I thought of tackling the problem but did not apply myself to it in a down-to-earth manner. Because of this analysis of things was not thorough and my understanding was not deep. The problem was not solved.

This time, with this problem in mind I went over to the third howitzer company to dissect the "sparrow." Together with the cadre fighters I studied and conducted a serious investigation. I saw for myself that their system for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works rest on a firm basis and they tried every way to squeeze time out, with some comrades constantly studying late into the night. Sometimes a "study

day" was observed or a discussion-application meeting was held even when only two cadres remained in the company. The greater the pressure of production the greater their interest in study. The greater their study enthusiasm the more prominent the results. Ideological revolutionization and war preparedness in the company proceeded in a better and better way.

In the course of practice, I studied and applied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the appraisal of a thing we must get at its essence." I analyzed the reasons why certain companies failed to persist in study when they were under a heavy pressure of tasks and were short of staff. The basic reason, I found out, was lack of deep feelings.

The comrades of the third howitzer company aptly said, "Chairman Mao's works are a revolutionary treasure which cannot be acquired without a profound feeling." Only by showing a profound feeling can we study it assiduously and apply it in a down-to-earth manner. A profound feeling developed will mean a capacity to grasp and squeeze [time] vigorously even in the face of a still greater pressure of time, a still greater amount of work and a still more arduous task.

In the company was a fighter named Yü San-kuo originally known as a backward fighter throughout the company. Starting with class education, the Party branch aroused his proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and heightened his consciousness in the study of Chairman Mao's works and the transformation of the world outlook. Despite the hectic pace of work, he all along persisted in studying a section [of a book] before work, applying a section in the course of work and summing up a section after work. In labor, he headed for where the difficulties were the greater.

Once, he over-exerted himself carrying seedlings on a shoulder pole, and sprained his back. The comrades advised him to take a rest. He said, "To carry a heavy burden for revolution, I would not bend my back even when my bones and sinews are crushed."

In the initial assessment early this year, he was cited a 5-good fighter. In spite of heavy pressure of tasks and a tight work schedule, Yü San-kuo laid a firm hold on study and turned from a backward into an advanced element. We summed up and popularized the experience of the third howitzer company, thereby giving a push to the mass campaign for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Second, in the course of practice we must study with problems showing tendencies in mind. Only thus can we study in a penetrating way. In the second half of last year, the "concept" that "grasping work well in one aspect will automatically mean success in three other aspects" appeared in the course of the "4-good" movement in the military unit. "Proper management of livelihood" was not put on a solid basis.

With this problem in mind, I first studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the relations between politics and vocational work, and analyzed the relations between the "one-good" and the "three-good." The proper grasping of "one good" can lead forward the other "three goods." The improper grasping of the "three-good" will have a negative effect on "one-good." Improper management of livelihood will also have an effect on the thinking of the army unit and on war preparedness and weaken the fighting power of the military unit.

Then, I and several comrades of the organ went over to stay at the second mortar company which encountered certain problems in the management of livelihood. Together with the cadres of this company, we studied the two "resolutions," studied the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai who had brought about world-shaking changes by relying on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, and studied the heroic deeds of the Tach'ing working class which explored oilfields by relying upon the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

The whole company launched a three-comparison and one-study campaign. The campaign called for comparisons with the old society, with the oppressed people of the world and with the livelihood of the local poor and lower-middle peasants, and for the study of the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle on the part of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Among the cadres and fighters of the whole company was fostered the idea of taking account of the overall revolution and practicing economy in making revolution.

The company practiced economy in the consumption of food grain and guaranteed a good and full meal for everyone. Thus "proper management of livelihood" was achieved by the second mortar company. This gave a boost to the management of livelihood in the whole regiment.

Third, in the course of the practical struggle to help those units "with big old difficulties" fight a "turn-around" battle, we must conduct study. Through such a study we can gain a still deeper comprehension.

Before 1966, the second howitzer company rest content with an accomplishment of its general tasks. When comparing with the advanced companies in its "one specialized skill," it was unwilling to take second place. It did not see its own relative weakness in the implementation of the two "resolutions." This had turned it into a unit beset with "big, old and difficult problems" in the whole regiment. It had all along not got close to the goal of the "4-good."

I thought that the "big, old difficulty" unit was one full of concentrated contradictions and complicated problems. To study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is to learn how to analyze contradictions and resolve contradictions under complex circumstances. I decided to stay at this company.

After arriving in the second company, I and several comrades, guided by Chairman Mao's teaching, "Man's correct thinking can only come from social practice," penetrated deep into the midst of squads and platoons to make an investigation and study, and formed into "red pairs" with backward fighters. Taking extensive heart-to-heart and heart-surrendering talks as a basis, we mobilized the cadre fighters to apply the two "resolutions" as a weapon in analyzing current trends, uncovering contradictions and clarifying the orientation.

Everyone set forth the problems existing in the company: (1) Prominence to politics was not put on a solid basis under the influence of the bourgeois military line of counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing; (2) The backbone force was not strong enough; (3) A relatively large number of backward fighters existed; (4) In the leading squad there existed a feeling that without help from the higher levels and without support from the same level, the lower levels cannot do anything worthy of themselves.

Confronted with such contradictions, we studied Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" and analyzed their inter-relations.

To counter the problem of the leading squad, everyone studied over and again the two "resolutions," recalled the glorious history of the company, compared with the advanced figures and their deeds, consciously set off a revolutionary explosion in the depths of the soul, and thus turned the feeling of discontent into a determination to grasp "three," i.e., the grasping of one's own living idea by oneself, welcoming others to grasp one's own living ideas and grasping the living ideas of others.

When first arriving in the second company, deputy company commander Comrade Liu Ch'ing-yu wanted to leave the company because it was backward. Later, he also found that those comrades of other companies who had become deputy company commanders at a later date than he had all become company commanders. This gave rise to more living ideas in his mind.

As a result of study, he took the initiative to bring to light his own living ideas at a Party branch meeting. He energetically fought self and criticized revisionism and fostered the idea of taking root in the second company and changing the backward features of the company. With enthusiasm, he applied himself to the ideological work among backward fighters.

We laid hold of such a positive factor and energetically popularized Comrade Liu Ch'ing-yu's conscious revolutionary spirit. Members of the leading squad all learned from Liu Ch'ing-yu and resolved to change the backward features of the second company. They penetrated deep into the midst of squads and platoons and, in the light of reality, took the lead in criticizing and repudiating P'eng Te-huai's and Lo Jui-ch'ing's bourgeois military line. They vigorously promoted the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and energetically fostered a backbone force.

In the whole company, there appeared a new situation where prominence was given to proletarian politics and a concerted effort made to create the "4-good." That year it was cited a "4-good" company.

Make a Serious Summing-Up

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Knowledge remains to be developed from its perceptual stage to its rational stage--this is the dialectics of cognition."

In the course of repeated practice, I came to understand that in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, a really deep comprehension called for a serious summing-up of experience.

In 1963, when I was a political instructor in the mortar battalion, I had not solved the problem of how to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to helping the backward fighters to make progress. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "No investigation, no right to speak," and "Man's correct thinking can come only from social practice," I conducted an investigation and research in the first mortar company. I found that Party group leader Hsin Jung-hui had fervently helped the backward fighters and had suffered many setbacks in the process without getting discouraged. This enabled backward fighters to turn into "5-good" ones. This matter gave me a great education. In applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, I helped Comrade Hsin Jung-hui sum up his experience in the proper handling of the job of transforming the thinking of backward fighters. Later, I ran a collective training class of Party group leaders and backbone elements of the whole battalion. This was to introduce and popularize his experience and enable the several backward fighters in the battalion to catch up very rapidly. Through helping Hsin Jung-hui in summing up experiences, I deepened my own understanding of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge.

After I joined the regiment to become a deputy director of the political office, I found more things to handle and less time available. I developed the idea of relying upon the section chiefs and cadres to sum up experiences. Because inadequate attention had been given to the job of summing-up and elevation, the study effort showed lack of depth and the results were not outstanding. As good experience in the work of the army unit was not summed up and popularized, mistakes could not be rectified in time. By drifting along like a bottle-gourd in water, we became very passive and did not really digest what we studied.

Later, I again studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and came to realize that for a leading cadre whether he can study in the midst of a serious summing-up was a major problem having a direct bearing on the transformation of the world outlook and the proper handling of construction in the military unit. Summing-up is a leap from the perceptual to the rational knowledge and is a continuation and a deepening of study and application. If we refrain from making a summing-up after study and practice, it would mean growing a crop without reaping it. Therefore, in a

relatively conscious manner, I tackled a serious summing-up as a key factor in penetrating study. In the process of the repeated study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, I "tasted things," enjoyed the sweetness and my mind was imprinted with ideas through summing-up. Every summing-up brought one step forward in deepening one's knowledge and heightening one's capacity.

Chairman Mao pointed out incisively, "Idealism and metaphysics are the easiest things in the world, because people can talk as much nonsense as they like without basing it on objective reality or having it tested by reality. Materialism and dialectics, on the other hand, need effort. They must be based on and tested by objective reality. Unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics." I felt that as a leading cadre I must take delight in physical suffering, especially in tiring mental work. I must use my head diligently, joyfully and ingeniously. A sluggard's mentality of shrinking from mental exertion showed lack of a strong revolutionary will and is philosophically a reflection of idealism and metaphysics. One who is unwilling to rack his brains cannot grope for the objective laws of things, cannot grasp well the orientation and is liable to fall irrevocably into the quagmire of metaphysics and idealism. Only by studying continuously in a serious manner and seeking a continuous summing-up can we deepen study step by step. And only thus can we gradually deepen our understanding and have a real mastery of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking.

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RETAIL TRADE

Applying Materialist Dialectics in Continuously Improving Service

by

Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipal Department Store

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1970)

In the past year and more, with the help by the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary masses of our department store have made strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way, giving a great impetus to the improvement of the attitude and quality of service.

"Special Customers" and "Ordinary Customers"

Tens of thousands of customers come to our department store every day. Their demands differ from one another and their choices of the goods also vary with one another. It often happens that when a customer makes a wide and careful choice or takes much time to make his choice, some sales assistant becomes bored, regarding the customer as being unlike the "ordinary customer." He would say he is to serve the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, not a "special customer." His attitude, therefore, is often not a good one.

After all, is it that the customer regards himself as special or that our way of thinking is wrong? With this question in mind, we organized all to study a passage in Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction": "A difference is a contradiction." "Contradiction is universal and absolute, it is present in the process of the development of all things." This made all understand that: The customers come to our store to choose and buy the things which they need in everyday life. Therefore, they come to the sales counter and choose from among goods of different varieties the things they want: this is universal. There also are customers who are not particular in the choice of things, but this is rare. Later we went further to organize all to study the "three constantly read articles," making them understand that they should not blame the customers for being particular and they should firmly establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

After this study, the vast majority of sales assistants were no longer disgusted with the "special customers." They actively paid attention to their demands and tried to meet their needs to the greatest extent. After careful observation, they discovered some special characteristics of choice made by the customers. Generally, few male comrades and most female

comrades are particular in the choice of goods; old women are slow while the girls are careful in making their choice. Knowing these special characteristics, they carried out their work according to different customers.

"Right" and "Wrong"

When they believe they are right in their arguments with customers, some sales assistants often seize upon the customers' mistakes and "speak loud." Their attitude toward the customers is not good.

Should one "speak loud" if he is "right"? In view of this question, we organized all to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "On Contradiction" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them," made them understand that: What is "right" is to be judged by Mao Tse-tung's thought. What is agreeable with Mao Tse-tung's thought is right and what is incompatible with Mao Tse-tung's thought is wrong. The contradiction between us sales assistants and the customers is generally a contradiction among the people. If we do not apply the formula "Unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity" drawn by Chairman Mao to resolve this contradiction and if we are impolite to the customers, we shall deviate from the standpoint of wholehearted service for the workers, peasants and soldiers and shall turn from being "right" to being "wrong." We should have the spirit of "a willing ox for the proletariat." When we are "right" we should be "friendly." Even if the customer is wrong, we should also "speak with the enthusiasm of protecting and educating the people." After that, the vast majority of sales assistants gradually saw to it that they would not argue with the customers, not jibe at them, not give them a cold shoulder, and not speak rudely to them. When a contradiction occurred between them and the customers, they patiently reasoned things out.

"Demands" and "Needs"

How should we serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholly and completely? In the past some sales assistants held that this would mean "not getting bored even if they had to show the goods and answer questions a hundred times." We organized all sales assistants to repeatedly study the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "We hold that the motive and the result of dialectical materialism are in unity," making them understand: In many cases, because the customers do not know the quality and use of the goods, their "demand" for a certain kind of goods does not reflect their objective "needs" in their everyday life. Some other customers who do not understand sufficiently Chairman Mao's directive, "Practice economy while making revolution," and the Party's policies, often put forward to the sale assistants some "demands" which are against the principle of economy and the Party's policies. For this reason, to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholly and completely, we may not simply take "not losing patience even if we have to show the goods and answer

questions a hundred times" as the criterion. We should give them good "advice" and, meanwhile, actively and enthusiastically propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's policies to the customers.

On one occasion, a customer from the suburbs wanted to buy eight 250-gram tablets of illotycin. In the past, all the sales assistant had to do was to supply the tablets as demanded. Now, the sales assistant thought in terms of giving the customers good "advice." He asked patiently: "Whom do you give these tablets to?" The customer said that these tablets were for his 4-year-old boy. He thought to himself: "How could a 4-year-old boy take a bigger dose than an adult? This may bring danger." Accordingly, he gave the customer a detailed explanation and asked him to buy some 100-gram tablets of illotycin instead and wrote down the dosage of these tablets.

"Purchase" and "Sales"

In the past, some buyers of our department store "purchased any goods the factory produces," while some sales assistants "sold any goods which had been stocked." They seldom considered what the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers needed and what was the quality of goods they needed. For this reason, purchase was often separated from sales, and some goods were "overstocked" and others were "sold out." Some people held that the contradiction between "purchase" and "sales" could not be overcome.

Later, we studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and came to understand that purchase was separated from sales not only because the conditions of production and consumption changed continuously, but also because we had not promptly reported to the factories on what the masses demanded.

With thinking raised, while doing their job, the sales assistants paid attention to learning about the customers' needs in different periods of time and told the buyers promptly about these conditions. For example, the straps of the plastic-sole sandals were worn out more quickly than the soles. Once the strap was worn out, the shoe became useless. The customers had suggested to the sales assistants many times, asking the store to supply these straps separately. But, some sales assistants told them: "The factory does not produce straps separately. What can we do?" Now, they reported to the factory on the demands of the masses. The factory accepted this suggestion and produced a quantity of straps separately. Once they were put up for sale, these straps were deeply welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. (Based on NCNA dispatch)

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"BUSINESS ACCOUNTING"

A Cooperative in Hunan Improves Business Management and Strengthens Business Accounting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1970)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Changsha) At the stage when the struggle-criticism-transformation movement developed in depth, Yint'ien supply and marketing cooperative, Ch'angning hsien, Hunan Province,--helped by the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and obeying Chairman Mao's great teachings "Build the country through diligence and frugality" and "Strictly practice economy"--led the masses in giving prominence to proletarian politics, drawing a clear line between the socialist business accounting and the counter-revolutionary revisionist practice of "putting profits in command," conscientiously improving business management and concretely strengthening business accounting. This not only gave vigorous support to industrial and agricultural production, but also accumulated capital for the state. This cooperative did its work with ever better results and became an advanced unit on the front of finance and trade in the whole hsien.

For some time, a few people of this supply and marketing cooperative held that practicing business accounting meant "putting profits in command." For this reason, they took no heed of quality when procuring farm and subsidiary products. There were also instances where empty cars were dispatched to transport the products, the cars were not fully loaded, and the cars took a tortuous path in transporting the products procured. As a result, more expenses were incurred, damage and loss increased, turnover of capital slowed down, and reasonable profits decreased.

As soon as it emerged, this state of affairs attracted the close attention of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and the revolutionary leading group of this cooperative. They promptly held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In running any socialist economic enterprise, attention must be paid to making full use of the manpower and equipment, employing all possible means to improve labor organization and business management and raise labor productivity, economizing all manpower and materials resources which can be economized, conducting labor emulation and economic accounting, so as to reduce cost and increase individual income and public accumulation year after year." This made all understand deeply that: socialist economy develops in a planned manner and according to proportion and socialist enterprises must strengthen economic accounting under the guidance of the state's unified plan. Meanwhile, they also drew a clear line between the socialist business accounting and the revisionist policy of "putting profits in command."

With their thinking raised, they consciously looked into the financial affairs and concretely strengthened business accounting in the interest of revolution. They organized production and means of livelihood, made investigations beforehand, arranged supply according to actual needs,

strictly guarded against shortage and overstocking, so as to quicken turnover of capital and actively expand purchase and sales. With regard to transportation of products, they drew a unified plan of transportation and made reasonable arrangements, so as to prevent waste of manpower and material and financial resources caused by the insufficient loading of cars and the tortuous path taken in transporting the goods, to cut expenses where possible and to expand accumulation of capital. With regard to storage of goods, they also strengthened the responsibility system to prevent the goods from rotting and to minimize damage and loss. They also actively repaired the old goods and made further use of the discarded, employed all possible means to utilize the rejects and vigorously raised the rate of utility. The packing materials of this supply and marketing cooperative were in disorder. Now everybody paid attention to restoring them for further use. In the past six months and more, more than 1,100 yuan was saved for the state under the item of boxes alone.

To implement more effectively Chairman Mao's directive, "Run all state-run and cooperative enterprises through diligence and frugality," the revolutionary leading group of this supply and marketing cooperative fully mobilized the masses to set up and improve the systems of enterprise management. They constantly and perseveringly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the destruction of old things and establish of new things in the management systems. They retained every system which was in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party's policy and the objective reality. They resolutely destroyed and thoroughly criticized anything which was against Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's policies and was incompatible with the objective actual needs, and eliminated its pernicious influence. Some systems were fundamentally correct but were adulterated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Then, they got rid of the dross, criticized the defects, restrained the correct things and improved these systems. Through struggle-criticism-transformation, they re-established and improved the new systems of purchase, sales and adjustment of stock, the system of storage, the financial system, and the system of rating, comparison and examination, thereby insuring that supply and marketing developed along the socialist line.

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AGRICULTURE

Spirit and Matter Can Be Transformed Into Each Other, Revolutionary Force Can Triumph Over Heaven

by

The revolutionary leadership group of the Paiyangho No. 4 Brigade, Yümen Municipality, Kansu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1970)

Under the stimulation of Chairman Mao's great call of "Unite, for still greater victories," we of the Paiyangho No. 4 Brigade are making an energetic effort to carry out the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, to temper our red hearts with world-shaking zeal, to continue the revolution and to keep on advancing.

Fight the Production Battle, Grasp Ideology First

For the past several years, following Tachai's example and relying on our own effort and the method of arduous struggle, we in the Paiyangho No. 4 Brigade have carried out scientific farming with definite success. Under such a condition some people became arrogant and self-complacent.

Some of the people said: "Our No. 4 Brigade has made no mean achievement, our total output of grain has doubled. We have herds of cattle and our pig pens are full. Everyday people are coming to see us." Some even said: "The weather in Paiyangho is cold, the ground frozen and the soil sandy. But the per mow yield is from 600 to 700 catties, and that is not bad at all.

Although the words came from the mouths of a minority, yet if such ideas grew they would hinder the continuous progress of revolution. So we immediately held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class.

We studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teachings: "In the appraisal of our work, it is one-sided to affirm everything or to negate everything." "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of 10,000 li." "China ought to make a greater contribution to mankind." While studying Chairman Mao's teachings, we made a serious effort to discover shortcomings. Everybody said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai till land in the interest of revolution." Standing in the gullies they think of the whole world. In tilling land in the interest of revolution, we, standing in Paiyangho, must also look at the whole world. In order to destroy imperialism, revisionism, and reaction and emancipate mankind, we still cannot say that is not bad at all even if we have turned the Gobi deserts into a granary. There is no end to the road of revolution and we must continue the revolution and hurry on. We may not lie on our achievements and look back."

Through study everybody deeply realized that to continue to make efforts to found an estate or to mark time and keep what has been acquired is a reflection of the struggle between the two lines and between the two different ideologies. "To create" is to make a revolution, wage struggle, and to keep on advancing; "to keep" what has been acquired is to keep the old and mark time. The struggle between the two different ideas--"to create" and "to keep"--is an important question bearing on the continuous revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants expressed their heroic determination to become vanguards in continuing the revolution.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas will turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." This year we encountered the three natural calamities of snow, rain and insect pests; however, demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, we waged a struggle against the elements, triumphed over the calamities, and once again won a bumper harvest of grain. The output of summer grain was 800 catties per mow, the highest reaching 1,015 catties. We have sold 65,200 catties of grain to the State.

Scientific Farming Opens Up a New Road

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change, they never remain at the same level. Therefore man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

This year the situation in which agricultural production has increased imposes a new demand on scientific farming. The poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in our brigade said heroically: "Chairman Mao has placed the power of science and technology into our hands and we must break away from the mentality of inertia, establish proletarian revolutionary aspiration, work for new achievements and open up new roads."

This makes it necessary to solve a series of problems.

Seeds: How "to get better and better results," and guarantee high-yield and still higher yield? We set up three types of experimental plots for various varieties of wheat. (1) Observation plots. We collected the varieties introduced from other localities and discovered locally. Some 42 varieties were collected. We observed their resistance to adverse conditions and the richness of their yield. (2) Comparison plots. We selected and planted thirteen varieties and compared those yielding 800 catties. (3) Propagation plots. We selected seven varieties and compared those yielding more than 1,000 catties. We propagated and popularized the selected seeds. In that way, we introduced improved seeds and acquired experience from experiments. At the same time, the three types of experimental plots formed the small plots, medium plots and large fields into an integrated whole and opened a new road to a bumper wheat harvest.

Lodging. In the past, wilting and yellow rust caused a serious decrease of yield and constituted the major obstacle to high yield in wheat. Some of the people took the one-sided view that "lodging is the result of using too much water and too much fertilizer, and there is no cure for it." Comrades of the scientific experimental group studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "When we look at a thing we must examine its essence." Summing up the experiences and lessons of lodging in wheat over the past several years, they realized: only by playing the active role of man to carry out irrigation and manuring according to the law governing the growth of wheat could the problem of lodging be solved completely. In this year's practice, we strategically despised the enemies, firmly believing that we can solve the problem of lodging; but tactically we took them seriously and resolutely laid hold on the three important factors--selection of varieties, seeding and management: Determine the amount of seeds according to the quality of the soil, the fertility, the condition of moisture and the crop in rotation. Apply additional fertilizer in such a way that more was applied to weak plants, less was applied to strong plants, and no additional manure was applied to flourishing plants. The objective was to promote growth of weak plants, develop strong plants and control the flourishing plants. In irrigation we saw to it that the weak seedlings got water frequently, the flourishing seedlings got water later, and the strong seedlings were watered in the right time and in the right amount. Last year about 1.3 mow of land was affected by lodging and the yield was 750 catties. This year after the problem of lodging was solved, the same piece of land, planted to the same variety of wheat produced more than a thousand catties.

Reverse cropping. The average per-mow yield of our spring wheat has been relatively high. In 1967 we already topped "Changchiang." The production of broad beans has not been as good as that of wheat, and the average yield per mow is only 600 to 700 catties. However because of the requirement of reverse cropping and pig-raising, the brigade has to plant 120 mow to broad beans each year.

How to resolve this contradiction between high yield and low yield?

Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "The analytical method is dialectical" we carried out an analysis of these two crops. Although the unit yield of broad beans is lower than that for wheat, yet the bean stubbles create a favorable condition for promoting high yields of wheat. From this dialectical relation, we can see that we must plant broad beans. However, planting broad beans does not necessarily mean that we would permit "low yield" of broad beans. How to enable broad beans to give a "high yield"? We used the method of inter-cropping to increase the unit yield. This year we have trial planted maize, a high-yield crop. From what we could see at the moment, the maturity rate can reach 70 percent. By further improving the strain and field management we expect a successful planting next year. On the one hand we are carrying out single planting, on the other hand, we are carrying out interplanting in the broad bean fields. We are planting about 300 to 400 plants to a mow. If we get about half a catty from each plant, the combined yield from maize and broad bean would be equivalent to that of wheat. Thus we shall be able to resolve the contradiction between high yield and low yield.

Destroying insect pests. This year, Ts'ung-ai ping-tu ping (丛矮病毒病) occurred over a large area which posed a new problem of scientific experiment. We concentrated our efforts on a battle of extermination, and took immediate measures. Through field observation, analysis, and experiment, we have summed up four measures: First, grasping the extermination and prevention of insect pests in winter and spring. Secondly, preparing insecticide-3911, lethal to leafhoppers, the principal pest spreading viruses. Thirdly, mixing insecticide-3911 with seeds for planting. Fourthly, determining the wheat planting season according to weather conditions.

We used Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking to direct farming, and initially we have mastered the laws governing the growth of various local crops. At present the land of the No. 4 Brigade is still the same as before, but it had changed completely in appearance under the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Thinking of the past and comparing it with the present, they said with deep feeling: "Paiyangho has become a new world, and it is all due to the miracle wrought by Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must make further breakthroughs on the scientific road, carry out revolutionary farming well and win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland.

Pig Increase Stimulates Grain Increase, Makes Greater Contributions to the Motherland

Great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom." "For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature."

Scientific farming poses an urgent problem of increasing agricultural fertilizer. Shortage of fertilizer will hinder the steady increase in grain production. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "The raising of pigs is an important problem concerning fertilizer, meat and export for foreign exchange," we have developed pig-raising by the collectives as well as by commune families, in the manner of "walking on two legs." Since this year, 245 head of pigs have been raised, 105 head by the collectives, and 140 by commune families. Seventy-six head have been sold to the state, and at the end of this year, there will be one pig per capita.

The process of pig-raising is also the process of knowing the dialectical relation between more pigs, more fertilizer and more grain.

There were those who saw only the consumption of grain by the pigs and failed to see that pigs stimulated the production of grain. They said: "Raising pigs is a losing proposition."

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members said: "Raising pigs is not a losing proposition. Look at the fields. Pigs are valuable to farms, they provide manure which enables the grain to grow better."

Some with muddled thinking said again: "Pigs cannot be harnessed to carts, neither can they plow. What is the purpose of raising so many pigs?"

The poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members answered: "In doing farm work, we must also think of the State. Pigs produce bristle, hide, meat, bone, which are required to support industrial production. Workers produce tractors and cars which can pull carts and draw plows."

That was a discourse between dialectical materialism and metaphysical ideology. It represented a struggle between two world outlooks: farming in the interest of revolution and farming aimed at meeting personal need of food and clothing. In this struggle everybody studied the theory of Chairman Mao on the identity and antagonism between contradictory aspects and criticized the metaphysical view of seeing only the consumption of grain and losing sight of the reciprocal relationship between pigs and grain. The consciousness of the poor and lower-middle peasants was raised.

Facts are the best teaching materials. In order to let the masses fully appreciate the dialectical relationship between pigs and grain, we planted two mow of land to wheat. We dressed one mow with ox, horse and donkey manures and the other with pig manure. After the wheat had been watered the second time, the revolutionary leadership group of the brigade guided the comrades of the scientific research group and some of the poor and lower-middle peasants to make an inspection. They observed that the leaves of plants on the patch dressed with pig manure were broad and thick and dark green in color while those in the patch dressed with ox, horse and donkey manures was narrow and thin, and yellowish-green in color. Facts have proven that based on the local condition of soil and produce, pig manure is better than any other kind of manure so far as our soil and crops are concerned. Everybody said: "We must raise more pigs, better pigs and make greater contributions to the State."

An "old hand" working in the pig pens run by the brigade has always used Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking to guide the raising of pigs. Through practice he has mastered the law of pig raising, grasping four links--feeding, management, prevention of diseases and multiplication. He accumulated a set of rules for revolutionary raising of pigs, and composed a rhyme concerning his experience.

"Pigs may not be fed all in the same trough. The stronger pigs must be separated from the weaker ones. Pour only as much as they can eat, and don't leave behind left-overs. Don't over-feed them, but feed them at more frequent intervals and they will grow better. Keep them cool in summer and warm in winter. Always cover the ground with straw to keep out the damp. Let them move about in the daytime, and make a check of the pens at night. Wash them in the summer at regular intervals. Adding garlic to their food will prevent influenza. Adding salt and alkali will help their digestion. If the manure is dry add rhubarb to their food. Find bone ashes for mother pigs lacking calcium."

There are two young girls working in the pig pens to whom the "old hand" is constantly giving class education. Citing impressive instances for the old and the new societies, he teaches them not to forget class bitterness and to become good successors to the revolution. He teaches them to guard against conceit and to struggle in the face of adversity.

Once the old hand was taken ill and was sent to hospital. The two young girls understood that alkalized feed was good for pigs. They used it to feed pigs. However, by the end of a month, the grown-up pigs lost weight and the young ones died. What was the reason? After an autopsy was performed on the pigs, it was discovered that the proportion of alkali in the feed was too large and that the alkaloid corroded the intestine and stomach, causing the deaths. "A fall into a pit, a gain in wit." The comrades of the pen made a summing up of the lesson. They realized that revolution cannot rely on ardor alone, and it is necessary to integrate revolutionary attitude with scientific spirit. From bad things they derived good result, and actively studied and applied the new technique of using "fermented feed," learned the general knowledge on the prevention and treatment of common pig diseases, and took the initiative in gathering herbal medicine. They carried out prevention beforehand and treated diseases quickly in order to insure healthy development of the herd of pigs.

In the year, we of the Paiyangho No. 4 Brigade, have in the process of the three revolutionary struggles studied philosophy, applied philosophy and the more we studied the more we liked it, and the more we found it to be good. We are glad to say: "Spirit and matter can be transformed into each other, the force of revolution can triumph over heaven."

The development of human society and the change in nature are limitless. Under the spiritual stimulation of the communique of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress we are determined to carry out resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, whip up a new upsurge in the mass movement for "learning from Tachai" in agriculture." We will always advance on the road of continuing the revolution and continue to make new contributions to the proletarian revolution.

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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

How I Study Materialist Dialectics and Remold My World Outlook Consciously

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 19, 1970)

In his article entitled "How I Study Materialist Dialectics and Remold My World Outlook Consciously", Liu Chin-chen, leader of the Communist Party nucleus group of the Linching County revolutionary committee in Shantung province, tells how he has in recent years studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way and remoulded his world outlook conscientiously and led the revolutionary masses in carrying on the socialist revolution and socialist construction along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Excerpts from his article follow:

I was the secretary of the former county party committee before the great proletarian cultural revolution. At that time I studied some of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, but only for the purpose of teaching others and not for remoulding my own subjective world. This was because my consciousness of continuing the revolution was not high. Though I studied dialectics, my method of thinking was still metaphysical. I failed to rely on Mao Tsetung thought in my work and only relied on my past "experience", laying stress on material rather than human factor.

I again studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works, including "On Practice" and "On Contradiction", after the Ninth Party Congress. Chairman Mao teaches us: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental". This made me realize that in order truly to grasp materialist dialectics one must strive to remould one's world outlook. In order really to remould one's world outlook, one must constantly use the view of "one divides into two" to analyse and know oneself and uncover and analyse contradictions consciously, use proletarian ideology to defeat bourgeois ideology and use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to overcome idealism and metaphysics in one's mind.

I used to regard myself only as a motive force of the revolution and now I am holding political power. I was not so conscious in remoulding my world outlook. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking." Is there no contradiction in my mind between devotion to the public interests and selfishness, between dialectics and metaphysics? Yes, there is. I felt I was duly criticized and helped by the masses before I was elected a leading member. At that time I could examine my mistakes and fight self and criticize revisionism. Now that I became a leading member, I considered myself all right. This showed that I was complacent and not conscious in remoulding my world outlook. All this made me see that it is not easy to remould one's thinking. Then I checked my thinking in the light of the three constantly read articles and the requirements for party members set in the new party constitution. I realized that I failed to follow Chairman Mao's teachings closely and had not enough faith in the masses, that I could not see myself in the light of "one divides into two". I saw that I had lagged behind in remoulding my world outlook. Having this problem in mind, I fought self and criticized revisionism at a meeting of leading members of the county's districts and people's communes and then at another meeting attended by those in charge of the county's party consolidation work. I also solicited their opinion.

through study, i have come to understand more clearly that to serve as a motive force of the revolution, i must first of all serve as an object of the revolution and constantly heighten my consciousness of continuing the revolution. only in this way can i give leadership in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. now i think that on the one hand, the great proletarian cultural revolution has helped me raise my political consciousness and further steeled my determination to follow chairman mao in continuing the revolution; yet, on the other hand, i mustn't overestimate my progress, or have the idea that the work of remolding one's world outlook can be done once for all. in the course of remolding one's world outlook, one who corrects his mistake on one question, may commit new errors on some other questions. for the situation is always on the move, the revolution advances and things undergo constant change. as i am a leading member of the county revolutionary committee, the extent of my ideological revolutionization directly influences that of the leading group. only when i do a good job of my ideological revolutionization can i help the other leading comrades to revolutionize their thinking, and can the leading group fulfil well the tasks assigned by the party and chairman mao. i am determined from now on to analyze myself in the light of "one divides into two" and fight self before the masses to get their help. i will forever make fresh start and constantly remould my world outlook along the road of continuing the revolution.

as spring came this year, our county revolutionary committee was confronted with a lot of work, including the deepening of struggle-criticism-transformation and the preparation for a new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production. which was to be grasped first? we turned to chairman mao's teachings. chairman mao says: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." vice-chairman lin instructs us: "confronted with a thousand and one tasks, a revolutionary committee must grasp the fundamental." accordingly we concentrated our main effort on grasping the principal contradiction -- putting the proletarian politics in the first place and using mao tsetung thought to educate people.

in practical work, however, some people may fail to grasp the fundamental. for example, the county revolutionary committee once decided to call a meeting of cadres to bring about a high tide in spring production. some comrades prepared a report to be delivered at the meeting. i found that the report was about nothing else but production. this was the old practice of grasping only things but not the human factor, grasping only production but not political work, just as i had done before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this made me think a lot. i realized that the influence of my past mistakes still existed. it was not a matter of one person or two, but an instance of the struggle between the two ideologies, the two world outlooks and the two lines. i exchanged my views with the other leading comrades on the county revolutionary committee and told them the lessons i had drawn. they all agreed that the old road must be avoided.

chairman mao teaches: "it is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory." according to this teaching, i, instead of talking about arrangements in production at the cadres meeting, told my experience and asked the comrades to draw lessons from

my past mistakes. in this way, my lessons were turned into wealth which helps us continue the revolution.

although this problem was solved at the meeting, not all the comrades could handle it correctly in practice. so i often got the comrades on the county revolutionary committee and leading comrades at the basic levels to study chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and other teachings. we discussed the inner relations between revolution and production. this made the comrades see that at all times revolution must be put in command of production and that it was not right to make revolution and production take command in turn, nor to place the two on an equal footing.

with heightened consciousness, we firmly grasped three things this year. first, we broadened and deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. we mobilized the masses to learn from the people's liberation army and the tachai production brigade. we firmly grasped the work of educating the people in mao tsetung thought so as to do a good job of ideological revolutionization. second, we undertook to sharply criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism in all our work and eradicate the remaining poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. third, we firmly grasped the factor of man as the most important thing, urging people to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and be masters of nature so as to make more contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

experience shows that when we devote our efforts to grasping revolution while solving practical problems in production, production makes headway instead of being hampered. this year grain and cotton output of the whole county is expected to rise by a big margin. many advanced units have emerged which gather high yields of both grain and cotton. true, the magnificent ideological and political flowers eventually result in rich economic fruit.

through studying chairman mao's philosophic thinking, applying it to remolding my world outlook and guiding the revolutionary practice, i have come to the conclusion that unless one grasps materialist dialectics, one cannot lead the revolutionary cadres and people in advancing triumphantly along the road of continuing the revolution. i have made up my mind to study mao tsetung thought all my life, study chairman mao's philosophic works all my life and follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life.

SURGICAL TECHNIQUES

Advance in Replanting Severed Limbs from "Realm of Necessity" to "Realm of Freedom" Is Great Victory of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1970)

"replanting limbs advances from 'realm of necessity' to 'realm of freedom'", an article by chen chung-wei, an orthopaedic surgeon of the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital, appeared recently in the "people's daily". excerpts follow:

what progress has been made in the art of re-attaching severed limbs since 1963 when we successfully rejoined the first severed hand for a worker? this is perhaps a question of general interest.

guided by invincible mao tsetung thought, we now can not only successfully rejoin cleanly severed arms but also avulsed severed limbs. in particular, it is possible to rejoin severed fingers, which involves very difficult surgery. now we can even rejoin limbs partially but almost completely severed for 48 hours. limbs completely severed for 24 hours can be successfully re-attached and function recovered if they were kept in refrigeration. this thoroughly breaks down the "conclusion" concocted by bourgeois "authorities" that "when a limb has been deprived of blood circulation beyond six hours it is impossible to re-attach the limb and recover its function, even if the circulation is restored."

the new development of the art of re-attaching limbs is a victory of invincible mao tsetung thought and a splendid achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works guide us constantly in our "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" and enable us to advance from "the realm of necessity" to "the realm of freedom" in the re-attachment of severed limbs.

correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice

the circulation of the blood is one of the most important conditions for human organism. once blood circulation stops, the vital tissue ceases functioning normally and a person dies. limbs devoid of blood circulation become gangrenous. therefore, the key for the survival of a replanted severed limb lies in correctly using the law of the unity of opposites between arteries and veins to anastomose the blood vessels and ensure the circulation of blood to the limb.

chairman mao teaches: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice."

when we did the first replanting of the severed hand, we joined up an equal number of severed arteries and veins. the day after the operation we observed that the skin of the re-attached hand was shiny and gradually became swollen. what caused the limb to swell? we all thought that probably the tissues were damaged and tiny blood vessels invisible to the naked eye had broken and discharged blood into the

tissue. so we made multiple incisions on the skin to relieve the tension and let out some blood. the result was good and the severed arm survived.

later, we again used the old method of anastomosing blood vessels for a woman textile worker whose limb had been severed. after the operation the severed limb also became swollen and we again made multiple skin incisions but the swelling did not subside.

we had used the same method on two patients. why did it fail on the second patient while it had been successful on the first? proceeding from objective reality, we made a concrete analysis of concrete conditions. through analysis and comparison we understood that the degree of swelling was closely related to the veins. if the blood in a sutured vein flows smoothly the limb swells only slightly and incisions are effective. if the vein is narrowed, the flow of blood is blocked and the limb will swell severely and incisions will not relieve the condition.

based on this preliminary knowledge, we went back to practice to verify it. once when we re-attached the severed arm of another patient we deliberately joined up more veins than arteries. after the operation we carefully observed the conditions of the re-attached limb and did not find any significant swelling. thus we were successful in replanting the limb. this fact gave us tremendous inspiration and encouragement. we promptly analyzed the case and summed up the experience. the relationship between the arteries and veins in a limb is a unity of opposites; they are in contradiction but also depend on each other. the arteries have high pressure and the blood flows quickly, while the veins have low pressure and the blood flows slowly. veins are more numerous than arteries. this creates a relative balance in the flow of blood. if we join up the same number of arteries and veins this causes inadequate venous return. blood then accumulates in the capillaries and results in swelling. obviously the contradiction between arteries and veins is the fundamental cause of swelling. the principal aspect of the contradiction is inadequate venous return. we also understood that it was a passive method to use skin incisions to relieve the swelling. only when the principal aspect of the contradiction of inadequate venous return is grasped can swelling be prevented.

did our knowledge reflect the laws of the objective world correctly? we followed chairman mao's great teaching "the only way to solve this problem completely is to redirect rational knowledge to social practice, apply theory to practice and see whether it can achieve the objectives one has in mind" and again went back to test our knowledge in practice.

shortly afterwards we went to another place for joint consultations. after being replanted, the severed leg of a patient became severely swollen. the local surgeons made incisions on the skin to no avail. the leg was on the point of becoming gangrenous. we studied the patient's case on the operating table and found that the principal aspect of the contradiction lay in the inadequate venous return. we solved the problem by the same method of joining up more veins than arteries. after the operation the patient had no more swelling. thus we saved a re-attached leg which was on the verge of becoming gangrenous. in the past few years we have used this new method to join up blood vessels. the fact proves that no significant swelling has occurred and this has greatly raised the survival rate of replanted severed limbs.

our correct understanding has come from repeated practice.

constantly developing knowledge in practice

contradictions are inherent in the development of all things. after the problem of swelling was solved, a new contradiction appeared. a year ago, we replanted a severed arm for a worker. the patient's arm had been torn off and the wound was jagged and the blood vessels were twisted and distorted. we rejoined the limb, but examination showed that it was cold. this indicated that the blood was not coursing. we made experiments time and again to determine the cause. examination of the length of the artery showed that it was contracted and allowed almost no passage.

the artery can contract and it can also expand. contraction and expansion are the two aspects of the contradiction. what condition could we create so that the artery would expand? we adopted various measures. as a result, the re-attached limb began to grow warmer gradually. after the operation, we continued measures to consolidate the result and finally succeeded in making the re-attached severed arm survive.

we thought: expansion and contraction are the two sides of a contradiction. without expansion there could be no contraction and vice versa. chairman mao teaches: "all contradictory things are interconnected; not only do they coexist in a single entity in given conditions, but in other given conditions, they also transform themselves into each other." application of mechanical stimulation to the re-joined artery caused it to expand.

we once had a patient whose arm had been severed by winding steel wire. before joining up the blood vessels, we carefully examined the arteries and found them in a state of contraction. we first applied mechanical stimulation and then joined the arteries. at the same time, we continued the measures. the arteries did not contract. we have used these methods for patients with arteries contracted when limbs were torn off and achieved good results.

our practice enabled us to recognize the essence of arterial contraction and work out ways to deal with this. this marks our new progress in replanting torn-off limbs under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works.

grasping law of metabolism of severed limbs

we had initial success in preventing swelling and dealing with contraction of arteries. however, the survival rate of some replanted severed limbs long devoid of blood circulation was low because, we had not yet grasped the law of metabolism of severed limbs. chairman mao teaches that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." thus we should not only pay attention to the external condition of ensuring the supply of blood to the limbs, but, more important, try to find out the laws governing the changes in severed limbs and apply the knowledge with initiative.

guided by chairman mao's philosophic concepts, we gained a deeper understanding of the significance of the laws governing contradictions in dealing with severed limbs and made energetic efforts to successfully replant such limbs long devoid of blood circulation. our practice showed that a limb does not become gangrenous immediately after it is severed from the body. the tissue cells use their remaining nutrient to carry out

metabolism in the severed limb. but how should we grasp this law of metabolism? chairman mao teaches: "there are two states of motion in all things, that of relative rest and that of conspicuous change. ... when the thing is in the first state of motion, it is undergoing only quantitative and not qualitative change and consequently presents the outward appearance of being at rest." the law governing the life of tissue cells, we believed, also involves the process of change from quantity to quality. suppose we were to seize the opportune moment when quantitative change had not yet led to qualitative change to take measures to slow down the metabolism in the severed limb as much as possible so that the minimum requirements for preservation of life in the severed limb were continued and extend the life of the cells longer by retarding their degeneration. or suppose we were to seize an opportune moment to create conditions to keep the cells alive so that the cells might change for the better. wouldn't this create still more favourable conditions for us to replant severed limbs successfully? with this idea in mind, we started experiments with animals. the results showed that a severed limb devoid of blood circulation as long as 108 hours could be replanted successfully provided it had been kept alive in dry ice or by other means. then we put this knowledge to the test of practice in a human case. some time ago, a patient was admitted to the hospital with a severed limb devoid of blood circulation for 24 hours. the patient had been brought from a distant place with the severed limb kept in an ice bag. in the course of treatment we continued to keep the severed limb alive at low temperature by adopting special measures. three days later, the severed limb began to grow warm. the replanting of the limb proved successful.

remoulding world outlook in practice

the course of technical progress in replanting severed limbs is one of using chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide practice in medical treatment and one of the struggle between proletarian and bourgeois ideas.

we started going to factories and the countryside in 1958 to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers in line with chairman mao's teaching that the intellectuals should be integrated with the worker-peasant masses. we gradually established feelings for the workers and peasants and their hands. when we returned to the hospital we worked hard to prevent and heal injuries of the hand. in 1963 we succeeded for the first time in re-attaching the severed hand of a worker.

on another occasion, after working tensely for more than seven hours we still had not succeeded in rejoining a worker's severely torn-off arm. our backs ached and our heads swam. how could we carry on? but if we left the operating table, the worker comrade's arm will surely not survive. at this critical moment, the workers' and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda teams standing by recited over and over again chairman mao's quotations: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and "if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome". we drew tremendous strength from these teachings. this is the arm of a worker brother, we must not leave the operating table exclamation even if there is only a one per cent hope, we must strive for 100 per cent realization. then we set about calmly analysing and studying the case anew and making new efforts. chairman mao

teaches: "frequently a favourable situation recurs and the initiative is regained as a result of 'holding out a little longer'." finally we succeeded in finding a method to remove the causes interferring with the restoration of the blood circulation and saved the arm.

replanting severed fingers requires still greater skill, for the blood vessels in them are tiny. we did not succeed at first and we became less confident. bearing this in mind, the workers and p.l.a. propaganda teams led us in criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's revisionist line on medical and health work. they took us to factories to work and study together with the workers. this gave us profound education. comrades said: "we wear what the workers weave, we eat what the peasants grow and our knowledge comes from the working people. we must acquire the skill to re-attach severed fingers so as to serve the people better." some of us, full of proletarian feelings, made painstaking efforts to learn the skill. we finally succeeded in joining the tiny blood vessels of some of the workers' severed fingers with needles only 0.2 millimetres in diametre and nylon thread only one-third the thickness of a hair and the fingers survived.

through revolutionary practice we came to understand profoundly that only by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, integrating oneself with the workers, peasants and soldiers and consciously remoulding one's world outlook, daring to practise and to make revolution, can one grasp materialist dialectics.

we are determined to take our small achievement as the starting point for continuing the revolution, continuously remould our world outlook with chairman mao's philosophic works as the weapon and grasp more of the objective laws of replanting severed limbs so as to serve the people still better.

"BAREFOOT DOCTORS"

"Barefoot Doctors" on Outskirts of Peking Mature Under Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1970)

the "barefoot doctors" on the outskirts of peking, numbering 12,000, are maturing under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

following our great leader chairman mao's teachings of self-reliance and hard struggle, the "barefoot doctors" are running rural medical service through diligence and frugality. they have set up more than 1,000 small pharmacies and pharmaceutical shops with locally available materials and medicinal herbs. they sum up their experience as they give treatment and turn out medicines to constantly perfect their skills. by applying the new methods which combine modern and traditional chinese medicine, acupuncture treatment, massage and effective folk prescriptions, they are not only able to treat common diseases but also a number of difficult cases. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcome their "barefoot doctors"

who have made contributions to developing socialist rural health work, consolidating and expanding the co-operative medical service and improving health conditions in the rural areas.

now, every production brigade on the outskirts of peking has two or three "barefoot doctors". minor ailments can be treated in many brigades and serious diseases in most of the communes. this is a great convenience to the masses. the poor and lower-middle peasants are of the opinion: the "barefoot doctors" are a new type of medical workers. we fully trust them.

acting on our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "this change in world outlook is something fundamental", the doctors have studied and applied chairman mao's three constantly read articles in a living way, made great efforts to remould their world outlook and constantly fostered the concept of serving the people whole-heartedly. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they braved all weathers to give treatment and disease prevention for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

communist party member chai hsiu-chen, an activist of fangshan county in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, is an outstanding representative of the "barefoot doctors". she does not fear hardship and is always ready to answer calls from the patients at any hour of the day or at night. she often practises acupuncture treatment on herself so as to perfect her skill and serve the patients better. she is warmly praised by the local peasants.

the "barefoot doctors" persist in taking part in collective productive labour alongside the commune members and often give treatment in the fields. the poor and lower-middle peasants speak highly of yin shu-lan because since she became a "barefoot doctor" five years ago, she has all along acted in this way to maintain the true qualities of the labouring people.

these rural doctors faithfully carry out chairman mao's policy "put prevention first" and often help the masses launch patriotic health campaigns to wipe out pests and prevent diseases. they attach great importance to give early prevention before a disease breaks out and give prompt treatment as soon as the disease is found. this has greatly cut the incidence rate, ensured the commune members' labour attendance and helped promote production.

tung tai-ho, a "barefoot doctor" of the tangchihshan production brigade in shunyi county, and his colleagues have constantly sterilized the wells. they go to the commune members' homes regularly to spray insecticide to exterminate disease germs, mosquitoes and flies. in the disease prevailing seasons, they boil herbal medicine for the peasant patients and deliver it to their homes. this has prevented the spread of epidemics and ensured that the task of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" can be carried out smoothly.

HEROIC WORKER

Heroic Railway Worker Displays Heroism in Revolution

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 19, 1970)

railway worker wang chin-tung, known as an "iron-willed man of the working class" among his comrades, has, over the past 20 years and more, closely followed chairman mao in making revolution and served the people heart and soul. he has never wavered before difficulties or even before death, showing a lofty revolutionary spirit of the proletariat.

he was born in 1930 in a poor peasant family in tungyu county, kirin province, northeast china. he began to collect wild vegetables and fire-wood when he was only six. he suffered untold miseries first as a beggar and then as a child labourer in an iron works, toiling under the harsh yoke of oppression and exploitation by the japanese imperialist aggressors who occupied northeast china at the time.

the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china saved him from the abyss of misery. after joining the ranks of revolution, he worked selflessly and untiringly for the revolution with the recognition that the working class had become true master of the country.

wang chin-tung joined in the spring of 1949 an electric engineering team to make shock repairs of railway signal systems. he worked day and night in order to ensure smooth railway transportation and support the chinese people's liberation army in its victorious march. one night when he heard that a transmission line was broken, he immediately set out to locate and repair it, braving howling wind and knee-deep snow. the temperature was -30 degrees centigrade below zero, but he worked on a wire pole for half an hour until he finished the job.

wang chin-tung suffered unbearable pain from biliary dyskinesia in 1951, at a time when railway transportation was very busy because of the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. if order to help fight the u.s. imperialist aggressors, this iron-willed man persisted in work and never complained. from 1951 to 1960 he did not ask for a single day's leave. he expressed his lofty revolutionary aspirations by saying: "in order to help liberate the toiling masses of the world, i'm willing to endure every hardship."

his illness turned for the worse in 1961. sometimes he fainted at the work site. he agreed to be hospitalized only after the party organization time and again urged him to go for treatment. however, it was not long before he left the hospital. he said: "so long as i live i must fight and follow chairman mao in making revolution exclamation"

in the hospital the doctors tried to ease his pain by draining the bile. upon returning to the work site, he bought an elastic drainage-tube. in order not to affect the work, he got up early in the morning and inserted the one-metre-long tube from the mouth to drain the bile, drop by drop. with revolutionary optimism, he then went to work like a healthy man.

in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, wang chin-tung has also displayed the staunch and valiant proletarian revolutionary spirit.

in 1961 the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi whipped up an evil wind on the front of industry and communications, trying rabidly to halt or close down as many undertakings as possible. the signal-control machine and the chain-device of switches at the kaitung railway station were not efficient enough and required renovation. but, because of this evil wind, the project was cut. wang chin-tung stood up to oppose this adverse current and, in order to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line, led four signal men in his work district in building a small furnace and making machine parts by themselves. after one and a half month of hard work, they renovated all the outdated equipment.

after the great proletarian cultural revolution began, wang chin-tung was the first in the administrative district under the kaitung railway station to lead the masses in repelling against a handful of capitalist-roaders within the party. a capitalist-roader one day called wang chin-tung to his office and said in a threatening way: "you are a communist party member, and you mustn't take the lead in making troubles exclamation" wang retorted in a clear-cut way: "it is precisely because i'm a communist party member that i must take the lead in repelling against those who take the capitalist road exclamation"

since wang chin-tung could not be subdued, this capitalist-roader first confiscated wang's pay and then, seeing that this was to no avail, presented him 400 yuan. wang chin-tung rejected the money, saying: "you'd better stop exclamation a communist party member will never be taken in by your bourgeois scheme exclamation"

the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. wang chin-tung led thousands of workers in following closely chairman mao's great strategic plan and launching revolutionary mass criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they grasped revolution and promoted production to ensure smooth railway transportation.

wang chin-tung was ruthless to the class enemies and daring to struggle against them, and extremely warm-hearted toward comrades and the people. in the 17 years since he joined the party, he always carried out this teaching of chairman mao's: "he (a communist -- editor) should be more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself." in autumn last year, a long spell of rainstorms flooded some residential quarters in low-lying areas. braving a downpour, he led the masses in fighting the flood a whole day and a whole night until the danger was over. worker yu ching-ping's house was damaged by the storm. wang and other workers used spare time to help yu build a new house. his neighbour grandma yang lived alone. he went to help her with daily chore for years. grandma yang said to him: "i have no children, but you're dearer than my own son exclamation"

wang chin-tung was elected member of the revolutionary committee of the taipingchuan railway administrative area when it was established in december 1968. he became vice-chairman of the committee at the beginning of this year.

after wang became a cadre, he still sleeps in a hard wooden bed in his office. comrades persuaded him to get a mattress for the bed. he answered: "it's already very good, much better than in the old society." the revolutionary committee approved his request to return and work at the grass-root unit -- the work district of electrical engineering where

he worked previously. he made rounds of every worker's family and had heart-to-heart talk with them. the workers said: "old wang is loyal to chairman mao, to mao tsetung thought and to chairman mao's revolutionary line. with him holding power, we can all rest assured exclamation"

WATER CONSERVANCY

Water Conservancy Works Help South China Production Brigade Multiply Grain Output

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 19, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the pussu production brigade in pingkuo county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, have built water conservancy works on a large scale and turned a poor and backward mountain area into a prosperous socialist one. their success lies in carrying out chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", in bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

the brigade has 20 villages nestling in a mountain. under the cruel rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, half of the 400 poor chuang peasant households toiled all the year round or part time for the landlords. 120 households were forced to sell their children, flee famines or go begging. 62 people were persecuted by the kuomintang reactionaries and thrown in gaol.

chairman mao sent here the people's liberation army which saved the chuang people from misery in 1949. cherishing boundless love for chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants of pussu organized themselves and took the road of agricultural collectivization under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. their well-being has been improving ever since.

chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. inspired by the tachai spirit, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the pussu brigade made up their minds to store mountain water and bring in river water to irrigate their farmland so as to put an end to the backwardness of the area.

the fight to transform nature began in the winter of 1965. the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and worked hard day and night.

huang pi-chien, secretary of the brigade party branch, always appeared wherever work was tough, hammering, removing rocks and setting off explosives.

in building the hungchi bridge across the yu river, lu lien-mei, liao ching-o and other militia women volunteered to chisel a big hole on one of the steep banks to set abutment. climbing high up the cliff, they hammered, chiselled and set off explosives. this was something unprecedented for the women of chuang nationality in mountain areas. they said with pride: "high mountains, hard rocks and all other difficulties must yield before people armed with mao tsetung thought." after 29 days and nights of hard work they fulfilled the task ahead of schedule.

working in this manner for two years or so, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the pussu brigade succeeded in building a suspension bridge across the yu river, which is 160 metres long, 5 metres wide and 32 metres high. this bridge can also serve as an aqueduct. in the meantime, they also set up 8 electric and engine-driven pumping stations, installed a 1,450-metre-long siphon and completed 4 reservoirs, 4 aqueducts and 16 ditches. now more than 150 hectares of farmland can be adequately irrigated as against less than one hectare before liberation.

now that the problem of water was solved, the peasants went on to level the fields, open up waste land, build terraced plots and do farming in a scientific way. total grain output is now more than five times that of the best year before liberation. every production team has grain reserves. life of the poor and lower-middle peasants is getting better and better. many families have sewing machines, bicycles and radio-sets. all the families have built new tile-and-brick houses and have electric lamps.

the brigade now has 2 tractors, 5 husking machines and flour mills, 14 electric threshers, 42 rice transplanters and 21 horse carts. all these save much labour power and serve to spur production.

witnessing the tremendous changes that have taken place in pussu, the poor and lower-middle peasants of chuang nationality said: "we owe emancipation to the communist party, and happiness to chairman mao. when we drink water, we the chuangs must not forget our benefactor, and will always follow chairman mao in making revolution."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1970)

a chinese gymnastic team led by fu chih-hsing enplaned here this morning for a visit to albania.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung and li tien-ching and chinese gymnasts.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was present at the airport.

the team includes 18 men and women gymnasts. they are: (men) yin hsi-nan, liao jun-tien, yu tien-feng, chien kuei, tsai huan-tsung, kao chien, mo tsu-peng, chang chung-lin and chang yi-hung; and (women) wang wei-chien, yu chuan-chuan, chiang shao-yi, cheng meng-chien, mo kuo-fen, hsing hsiu-ching, ting chao-fang, tang chi-chien and chen pao-ning. the men's coach is wang ching-yuan and the women's coach is hsu jen-chien.

CAMBODIA

Spokesman of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Condemns US Imperialists' Gangsterism

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1970)

minister keat chhon, spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia, in a statement issued on november 17 strongly condemned the despicable quibble and clamour made by u.s. secretary of defence melvin laird on the downing of a u.s. piratical plane by the armed forces and people of north viet nam.

the statement pointed out that demonstrating exemplary vigilance in defending their country, the armed forces and people of ha tinh of the democratic republic of viet nam shot down on november 13 an "rf-4c" piratical plane of the u.s. aggressors. upon learning of the ignominious defeat of his myrmidon, melvin laird displayed an unspeakable arrogance towards the vietnamese people, threatening like a gangster to carry out "reprisals" on the democratic republic of viet nam.

the statement said that the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam has issued a statement on this subject. the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia unreservedly support this statement. the royal government of national union of cambodia energetically condemns the criminal acts of the u.s. aggressors in encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty and sacred rights of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the statement said that the threats of "reprisals" made by melvin laird show once again the gangster logic utilized by the u.s. aggressors. it is the most sacred right of the vietnamese people, as all the people of the world, to defend themselves and to punish severely the u.s. aggressors who encroach upon their independence and sovereignty. the threats of the u.s. imperialists have aroused the hatred not only of the vietnamese people, but also of the cambodian and laotian people. the royal government of national union of cambodia is convinced that the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos will continue to deal heavier blows at the u.s. imperialist aggressors till final victory.

MALAYSIA

Sarawak People's Armed Forces Score Fresh Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1970)

the situation of armed struggle in sarawak has become more and more excellent since the people's armed forces there have won many battles successively in the past few months, killing or wounding dozens of reactionary troops or police, according to the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

quoting the north kalimantan "news bulletin", the radio said that the people's armed forces actively engaged in guerrilla warfare recently to deal blows at the enemy. on october 7, with the close coordination of the masses of the people, the people's armed forces executed two counter-revolutionaries in sarikei district in the third division, greatly heightening the militancy of the masses and deflating the counter-revolutionary arrogance of the enemy.

on october 14, the people's armed forces dealt a telling blow at the puppet security forces which had been sent to suppress the people at a place southeast of binatang city.

on october 19, they killed and wounded a number of enemy men in their attack on an enemy patrol in kanowit and late in the night on october 25, they attacked a puppet police station at siniawan, situated on the kuching-bau road, dealing a telling blow at the enemy.

the people's armed forces in kuching area mounted three successive attacks on puppet patrols of the razak clique from october 30 to november 1, killing a number of enemy men. on november 1, they ambushed the enemy 7 miles off kuching city, inflicting serious losses on the enemy and killing, among others, one officer.

another report said that on october 27 the people's armed forces used home-made bombs to attack the enemy's naval base at sibu.

the radio said that according to north kalimantan "news bulletin", the people's armed forces have in the course of struggle further strengthened their close contact with the masses of people of various nationalities and opened up new areas of armed struggle.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Rumania Gives Reception in Honor of Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 18, 1970)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception at the embassy yesterday evening in honour of the chinese table tennis team which is now visiting the country.

the reception was attended by anghel alexe, chairman of the romanian committee for physical culture and sports; marin stanciu, president of the romanian table tennis association; josif chivu, director of the second department of the foreign ministry of romania, personalities of the romanian sports circles and table tennis players.

chao hsi-wu, leader of the table tennis team, and all its members attended the reception.

chang hai-feng and anghel alexe as well as other guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the good health of chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu.

the guests and hosts talked about the steady development of the fraternal friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples and athletes. the romanian guests were glad at the visit of the chinese table tennis team to their country. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BUILDING

Use Chairman Mao's Theory on Inner-Party Contradiction To Strengthen the Ideological Building of the Party

- Shanghai Hungse Thread Factory penetratingly develops education on the struggle between the two lines within the Party

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1970)

Guided by the spirit of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the CCP, the general Party branch for the Shanghai Hungse Thread Factory organized the Party members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's philosophic works and used Chairman Mao's theory on inner-Party contradiction as a guideline to develop penetratingly education on the struggle between the two lines within the Party, strengthen the ideological building of the Party incessantly, and heighten the consciousness of the members of the leadership group in line struggle incessantly.

Studying Chairman Mao's Theory on Inner-Party Contradiction and Strengthening the Concept of Struggle Between the Two Lines

After Party consolidation and Party building the Shanghai Hungse Thread Factory established a general Party branch committee and three Party branches under it, bringing about a very favorable situation of revolution and production in the factory. At that time some of the members of the general Party branch committee took the view that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, after seizing power from the small handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party and after the establishment of the new general Party branch, the question of what line to implement had been solved completely.

With this idea in mind, the general Party branch organized all its members to review Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the 9th Party Congress. Vice Chairman Lin pointed out: "Opposition and struggle between the two lines within the Party are a reflection inside the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no struggles to resolve them, and if the Party did not get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, the life of the Party will come to an end. Chairman Mao's theory on inner-Party contradiction will be the fundamental guiding thought for the consolidation and building of the Party." They realized: Although the work of consolidating and building the Party as a stage in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation had come to a stop at present, the struggle between the two lines within the Party will continue to exist for a long period of time and the consolidation and building of the Party will also last a long time.

The general Party branch used Chairman Mao's theory on inner-Party contradiction as guideline to analyze the conditions of the cadres and Party members. It held that after the consolidation and building of the Party, the consciousness of the cadres and Party members in the struggle between the two lines had been heightened greatly; however, when some of the Party members found themselves certain more complicated situations they still often failed to differentiate clearly which was Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and which was Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line; or else, while they could make clear distinctions over one question at one time, in a new situation they had vague ideas about another question.

For instance, the factory successfully accomplished a technical innovation by changing the plywood cylinders into paper cylinders. This innovation would save the state great amounts of timber and investment and reduce the expenses incurred by the customers; but it would also reduce the profit of this factory by several tens of thousand yuan annually. What should be done then? From the very beginning some of the comrades in the general Party branch could not fully understand the situation and expressed their view, saying: "This does not pay, so what is the innovation for?" They resolutely decided to effect this innovation only after studies made them realize that this was a principled question of putting politics or "profit" in command.

Again, for instance, during a recent reform of irrational regulations and systems some cadres and Party members took the view that the only thing that needed to be done was to take the old regulations and systems out and read them to everybody so that they could discuss and revise them a bit. But studies made them realize that the reform of irrational regulations and systems was first of all a political revolution and ideological revolution and that they must give prominence to proletarian politics and grasp the ideological revolutionization of man energetically. All these facts demonstrated that the question of which line to implement still existed even after the establishment of the new general Party branch and that the question of which line to implement still exists under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation, in doing every piece of work and in solving every question.

The general Party branch also repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "After the political line has been decided the cadres are the decisive factor" and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions "The leadership group is political power." Studies made everybody realize profoundly that the most fundamental political task for those in power was to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly. Low level of consciousness and vague understanding of the line question would bring the enterprise to the evil road of capitalism.

During the past few months they incessantly strengthened the concept of struggle between the two lines and lead the Communist Party members and broad masses of revolutionaries in advancing along the course pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Arming the Mind with Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism and Heightening the Self-Consciousness in Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

General Party branch of Hungse Thread Factory learned from its experience in the consolidating and building of the Party: The struggle between the two lines within the Party is, in the final analysis, a struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook. Therefore they organized in close coordination with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the members of the leadership group and all the cadres, to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought, arm their heads with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, step up the transformation of world outlook, incessantly overcome idealism and metaphysics and heighten the self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For a time, part of the leading cadres developed a feeling of arrogance and complacency and began to shun and cover up contradictions. One of the secretaries of the Party branch said: "Uncovering contradiction is but a trivial thing but to lose our advancedness is something which we cannot afford!" In view of this situation, the general Party branch organized everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings: "Everything can be divided into two," "As a result of struggle, the contradictory and antagonistic aspects will be transformed into the opposite under given conditions." They realized: Any advanced unit must also have its backward side; advancedness and backwardness are transformed into the opposite under given conditions. If we become blind and cease to continue the revolution, our advancedness will be transformed into backwardness. To make revolution incessantly and create the advanced or to mark time and "preserve" the advanced is a reflection of the two different ideologies and world outlooks. Creation of the advanced is a viewpoint of development while marking time and "preserving" the advanced is a metaphysical viewpoint. If we mark time and desire only to "preserve" the advanced we shall begin to cover up contradictions and refuse to be criticized. The only way to make the advanced more advanced is to uncover and overcome contradictions incessantly in the course of struggle.

Later the general Party branch mobilized the masses to conduct open-door rectification, uncover the problems existing in the leadership group and energetically repudiate arrogance and self-complacency. On the basis of rectification, responsible persons conducted self-criticism before all the Party members and masses in the factory. As a result, a vigorous situation arose in which people learned from the advanced, caught up with the advanced and overtook the advanced.

The general Party branch of this factory also followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "There can be no differentiation without comparison. There must be differentiation and struggle before there can be development." Using the revolutionary method of comparison, they uncovered contradictions and analyzed contradictions from the differences existing in things, promoted the transformation of contradictions and attained the aim of revolution.

After the consolidation of the Party came to a conclusion in the factory, the general Party branch made an overall analysis of the situation in the whole factory. They felt that as far as the entire factory was concerned the work of consolidation of the Party scored great achievements, but considerable differences still existed between Party branches, basic Party organizations, and Party members. "Difference is contradiction." So comrades of the general Party branch went deep into relatively backward groups and teams and helped them uncover and overcome contradictions so as to promote transformation of their backwardness into advancedness.

The 11th group of a comparatively backward group where bourgeois evil winds were at one time prevailing seriously and there were incessant accidents during production. So comrades of the general Party branch immediately penetrated deep into this group and uncovered the contradictions together with the masses. Thus it was found out that one of the important causes for this group to become backward was the prevalence of the thought of "good man's doctrine" among some of the Party members in the group who failed to report and struggle against bad people and bad things but left them alone as if they had not seen them. This gave the class enemy a breach to break through.

Upon studying the problems in this group the general Party branch followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Communist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle," and mobilized all the Party members and masses in the group to repudiate the thought of "good man's doctrine" and stir up a mass uncovering and discussion activities. Eventually they dragged out the bad fellows who sabotaged production and spread bourgeois evil winds. As righteousness emerged in the group revolution and production went up.

General Party branch of Hungse Factory realized from practice: The only way for the leading cadres to become leaders implementing well Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, arm their minds with dialectical materialism and historical materialism and self-consciously transform their world outlook.

In the Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements Continue To Sum Up the Experience in the Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

Chairman Mao taught us: "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be discussed constantly and repeatedly. It will not do to let a small number of people discuss, we must let every one among the broad masses of revolutionaries know about them." General Party branch of Hungse Thread Factory realized: In a class society social practice of the people is always related to the political line. If they do not carry out the correct line they will carry out the erroneous line; if they do not carry out the line self-consciously they will carry it out blindly. To advance resolutely along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must incessantly sum up our experience in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

Therefore they regularly held study classes for old and new cadres, backbone elements and Party members in the groups and teams and the masses to study "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" They adopted the method of combining leaders and masses and combining the people within and without the Party, and summed up experience at every level. They also considered the process of summing experience as a process of education for the Party members and masses in the struggle between the two lines.

Is a socialist factory to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and give prominence to proletarian politics or is it to put "production first" and "business in command"? This is a struggle between the two lines. In connection with this question comrades in the general Party branch of Hungse Thread Factory had positive experience as well as negative lessons. They repeatedly studied the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Conference of the Military Committee, looked for experience from the history of struggle between the two lines and tried to find out the law in the process of summing up the practice of the present moment. Through incessant practice and incessant summing-up they found a set of preliminary working experience in giving prominence to proletarian politics in Party branch work, militia work, and group and team work, etc.

During the process of summing up experience the general Party branch paid attention to investigating questions from the line and found the cause from the world outlook. It considered the process of summing up experience as a process of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, energetically repudiating renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and transforming the subjective world.

For instance, in militia training, to "train for war" or "train for show" was a question of preparation against war which often came up. In the past the general Party branch repudiated the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line of the counter-revolutionary revisionist

element Lo Jui-ch'ing who advocated great military competition and opposed giving prominence to politics. The general Party branch repelled and overcame the mistake of the pure military viewpoint, and drew a clear distinction between the two lines of army building. However, during a recent militia exercise a member of the general Party branch committee paid attention only to skill without giving prominence to politics.

From the re-appearance of the old problem the general Party branch found that the remnant poison spread by Lo Jui-ch'ing who popularized great military competition and combination of technical experts had not been completely eliminated from the heads of some comrades. During the summing-up they used Chairman Mao's proletarian thought on army building as weapon to mobilize all units from above and below to repudiate the bourgeois military line. This made everybody realize: The bourgeois military line still has a market because some of our comrades still assume the bourgeois world outlook and regard training and exercises as chances to show off. With this question in mind they further studied the two resolutions and developed an ideological struggle to eliminate bourgeois ideas, promote proletarian ideas and integrate the transformation of the objective world with the transformation of the subjective world.

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BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Wholeheartedly Serving the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

by

Barefoot Doctors' Group of "May 7" School under the Central Party School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1970)

In June last year, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's instruction about "sending vast numbers of cadres down to do manual labor," we came to the countryside in Hsihua hsien, Honan Province, and embarked on following the bright "May 7" road.

The place where our school was located was an area easily flooded by the Yellow River and frequently attacked by "waterlogging, drought, locusts and flood" before the liberation. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were forced by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the evil landlord class to live as beggars and to sell their children away, and had their families broken and their kinsmen killed by them. Each of their families had a history of sufferings. They won emancipation under great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership and became masters of the house. They fostered infinite love for Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and socialism and cherish deep-seated hatred against the class enemies. In revolution and struggle for production, they feared neither hardship nor death, set examples for us in doing everything and were always influencing and educating us.

We also saw that, as a result of the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work before the great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants were short of medicine and could not get prompt treatment of their diseases, so that a slight illness became serious and they even lost their lives. The after-effects of infantile paralysis, bronchial asthma and other diseases which were commonly seen in the countryside were regarded by the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" as "incurable."

Chai Feng-chou, an old poor peasant of the No. 4 production team, Hung-ch'i brigade, had an heart attack and bronchitis eight years ago and went to hospital for treatment. A "Western-school doctor" ignored him, saying: "Your illness is incurable." Chai was ill and indignant. He did not sleep well and did not eat much in the past few years and was confined to his bed for several months during winter.

This state of affairs aroused our deep-seated hatred against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. With this question in mind, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's instruction, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the countryside," and his

brilliant works, the "three constantly read articles," and further understood that: "The question 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." To serve the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants is a struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work, a solid action to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work, and an important way for us to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to conscientiously remold our world outlook.

Cherishing deep class feelings and taking the acupuncture needle, some comrades decided to contribute their strength toward implementing Chairman Mao's line in medical and health work and relieving the poor and lower-middle peasants of their pains.

In the past few months, we deeply felt that: The course of curing the disease of the poor and lower-middle peasants is the course of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and continuously remolding the world outlook. Only by consciously remolding the world outlook and shifting our footing to the side of workers and peasants shall we be able to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly.

When beginning to cure the diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the comrades used their dormitory as a patients' ward and their beds as the patients' beds.

One day, a poor-peasant commune member whose clothes were stained with mud lay on the bed of barefoot doctor Comrade Shih Kuei-chung and awaited treatment. Comrade Shih Kuei-chung looked at the mud on the patient's clothes and at his bed sheets. Another poor-peasant commune member who was standing beside him saw he feared the dirt, and hastily flapped away the mud on his clothes. This action of the poor-peasant commune member pierced his mind like a needle. He was ill at ease. Bearing this question in mind, he again studied Chairman Mao's brilliant writing, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Chairman Mao's teachings made him understand that: It is not that the poor-peasant commune member is dirty but that his own hideous bourgeois thinking is dirty. To really serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, he "must change and remold his thinking and feeling. Without this change and remolding, he can do nothing well and accept nothing."

Accordingly, he made up his mind to conscientiously remold his world outlook. One day, a woman brought a child to see the doctor. The child had not gone to stool for three or four days and could only cry. The enema apparatus was needed but could not be obtained. What should be done then? Comrade Shih Kuei-chung took his drinking bowl and filled it with soap water and injected the water into the child's rectum. At first, he wanted to use chopsticks to take out the hardened excreta but he was afraid of hurting the child's anus. He used his finger to pick the excreta bit by bit. The child's mother was moved to tears and could not utter a word. At that very moment, Comrade Shih Kuei-chung no longer felt the dirt but was filled with the joy of serving the people. He felt that his heart was linked closer with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants and he was following Chairman Mao closely to make revolution.

A comrade who formerly worked as a nurse was using an acupuncture needle to treat an old woman for asthma. She was face to face with this old woman. When she pushed the needle into the affected part, this woman uttered a sigh and exhaled a bad smell. She, as she used to do, put her hand into her pocket, as if to fetch a mask to wear. That instant, Chairman Mao's instruction sounded in her ears. Her face reddened with shame. She thought: "If I am so very much afraid of dirt and infection, how shall I be able to treat the patients wholeheartedly?" She hastily withdrew her hand from the pocket. This incident touched her to her soul. That night, she lay in bed and could not go into sleep. She recalled that she also came from a poor family but had for the past decade and more been poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and had long been alienated from practice, production and the masses, so that she was farther and farther away from the poor and lower-middle peasants in thinking and feeling.

With this question in mind, she studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way. She fought self and criticized revisionism at a discussion and application meeting. In deep pain she said: "I have forgotten my origin. My stretching out and withdrawing my hand reflected the struggle between the two kinds of feelings and between two ideologies!"

After that, she feared neither tiresome work nor dirt. She also took off the socks for the patients whose feet she treated with an acupuncture needle. An old woman was touched, saying: "The doctors educated by Chairman Mao are kind to us! They fear not the stink of our feet and take off our socks for us when they treat our feet. Even my daughter has never before taken off my socks for me!"

Vice Chairman Lin instructs us: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." Without equipment, experience and medicine, we use a few small silver needles and make the deaf-mute cry out "Long live Chairman Mao," the most powerful voice of the age, and the blind see the red sun. What is it we depend on? We depend on Mao Tse-tung's thought and the proletarian feeling. With Mao Tse-tung's thought and the proletarian feeling, we can treat the poor and lower-middle peasants for their diseases even if we are "not very capable."

More and more people came to us for treatment. We often had to work from dawn to dark and could have scarcely sufficient time for meals and sleep. Particularly during the hot summer when the temperature in the shed often remained at 39 degrees, we had to work more than ten hours a day. Some comrades suffered swelling while some others had a relapse of their chronic diseases. At that moment, we inspired ourselves with Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Proceed from the interests of the people in doing anything" and "Serve the people wholeheartedly." Every day, we insisted on treating the last patient before we came off duty. No matter how many patients came, we tried all possible means to treat all of them the same day.

To give the masses convenience, we also went to the fields, orchards, courtyards and threshing grounds and to the patient's bedside to treat the patients. A few comrades who had long been inflicted with chronic diseases

walked more than 10 li even at night and in all kinds of weather to treat the poor and lower-middle peasants for their diseases, sending Chairman Mao's concern for the poor and lower-middle peasants into the hearts of the masses.

When treating the diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants, Comrade Liu Ying-p'ing, a barefoot doctor, first paid attention to the patients politically and warmly propagated to them Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work. Together with the patients she studied quotations from Chairman Mao, recalled past bitterness and thought about the present happiness and had friendly chats with them, doing ideological work penetratingly and elaborately among them. In treating the patients, she feared neither dirt nor fatigue, thought in the way the poor and lower-middle peasants did, did everything to meet their demands. She worked boldly and carefully, conscientiously and dutifully, and cultivated deep proletarian feelings with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The masses called her "a doctor educated by Chairman Mao" and "someone more intimate to us than our daughters are to us."

One day, she was ill and yet she insisted on going to Hungch'i brigade to treat the poor and lower-middle peasants for their diseases until it was past 8 o'clock at night. The poor and lower-middle peasants asked her to stay for supper. She replied: "It is important to treat the patients. It does not matter if I take supper a bit late." A few poor and lower-middle peasants took some eggs and forced her to take them. She refused time and again but could not succeed. We were deeply touched by the poor and lower-middle peasants' deep affection. We said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants think of us. We should all the more think of the poor and lower-middle peasants." When we asked the brigade revolutionary committee to give these eggs to the needy families, the brigade cadre was touched, saying: "You really are obedient to Chairman Mao. You are bosom friends of us poor and lower-middle peasants!"

To further implement Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the countryside" and his great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," we, while treating the poor and lower-middle peasants for their diseases and under the leadership and with the support of the local Party organization, adopted the method of running a training class and simultaneously practicing and learning, helped the local communes and brigades train more than 200 barefoot doctors, who became a fresh contingent in the medical forces in the neighboring villages. Meanwhile, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Chinese traditional medicine is a great treasure; we should make strenuous efforts to unearth and improve it," we helped the neighboring villages to gather and plant Chinese traditional medicinal herbs and prepare herbal medicine, popularized the "new methods of treatment" and "native prescriptions" in treating the poor and lower-middle peasants. We made every effort to cure illness with a little money or without spending any money. In this way, Chairman Mao's line in medical and health work was deeply printed in the people's minds and bore fruits.

We are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to actively respond to the call issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, to diligently study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, to treat ourselves through the viewpoint of one dividing into two, and to find our shortcomings when making achievements. We shall work conscientiously, serve the people, refrain from arrogance and rashness, learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and continue to advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work and along the bright "May 7" road.

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SCHISTOSOMIASIS

A Hsien in Kiangsi Wins Victories in Elimination of Snails and in Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1970)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanchang) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Schistosomiasis must be wiped out," and studying and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way, the revolutionary committee of Yushan hsien, Kiangsi Province, leads the masses to correctly handle the contradiction between elimination of snails and production and, breaking down the convention that elimination of snails can be carried out only in winter, to eliminate the snails in coordination with production the year round. A bumper harvest has been reaped in grain production and snails have been wiped out practically in the whole hsien within a short period of time.

In Yushan hsien, efforts were made to wipe out snails only in winter. As a result, snails bred in spring, summer and autumn, and the speed of elimination of snails lagged behind the speed of multiplication of snails. A campaign was conducted every year to wipe out snails but ended in failure. Could this campaign be conducted throughout the year? With this question in mind, the hsien revolutionary committee studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Marxists hold that the people's social practice alone is the true criterion of their understanding of the outside world." They obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching and decided to examine through practice whether the proposition of combining production with elimination of snails was correct, and to grope for such experience through practice.

With thinking enhanced, the hsien revolutionary committee very quickly organized a three-in-one investigation group with cadres responsible for prevention of schistosomiasis (snail fever) as the principal force and with leading cadres and the schistosomiasis-prevention workers among the masses taking part in it. This investigation group conducted an experiment on elimination of snails in coordination with spring production in Shang-yangpan brigade, Kuch'eng commune. This brigade was known as a "nest of snails." It had few workers with strong laboring capacity. Some cadres and the commune members were worried that elimination of snails in spring would hinder production. They said: "Grain output must not drop in any year. It matters little if the snails are not eliminated this year; we can wipe them out later."

In view of this living idea, the investigation group of the hsien revolutionary committee organized the cadres and the commune members to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy that "snails could not be eliminated" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. It also asked the old poor peasants who had suffered bitterly in the old society to tell about how schistosomiasis had played havoc among the laboring people in the old society. The broad masses of cadres and commune members raised their consciousness. They unanimously

expressed that they would firmly respond to great leader Chairman Mao's call "Schistosomiasis must be wiped out," and launch a campaign to wipe out the snails even if they were more busily engaged in production. Various production teams very quickly dispatched manpower to plow the fields and protect the seedlings and sent other commune members to join in the fight for wiping out snails while preparing for plowing. Various production teams proceeded from practice, adopted the methods of eliminating snails by means of weeding the land, dredging the canals and ditches, and digging mud from ponds and accumulating manure, and combined preparation for farming with elimination of snails. As a result, snails were wiped out basically and early-crop rice seedlings were transplanted with specified quality and quantity and in good time.

Practice of Shangyangpan brigade made the hsien revolutionary committee feel that: So long as we have mastered the objective law and exploited the positive factor of man, elimination of snails won't hinder production but will promote it.

When transplanting of early rice seedlings was completed, the hsien revolutionary committee called an on-the-spot meeting in Shangyangpan brigade and gave an account of this brigade's experience in combining production with elimination of snails. Immediately after that, the hsien revolutionary committee members went to other communes and brigades to popularize Shangyangpan brigade's experience while conducting management of early-crop rice. After continuous practice, they found the law of combining production with elimination of snails in different geographical conditions in spring and summer.

Having made rudimentary achievements in wiping out snails in spring and summer, Yushan hsien revolutionary committee again mobilized the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the schistosomiasis-prevention workers and the cadres of various communes and brigades to launch a "people's war" of annihilating snails in the whole hsien. In early September when field management of the late-crop rice was slack, the hsien revolutionary committee members personally led the people of the whole hsien to make all-out efforts to overcome the difficulties in elimination of snails which remained unresolved in many years in the past, practically eliminating snails in the whole hsien. After intensive fighting in spring, summer and autumn, snails in more than 330,000 mow of land in the whole hsien were eliminated, more than 6,000 new canals dug and old ones filled, and more than 800 unused ponds filled. On the eve of the National Day this year, after repeated examinations, it was proved that snails had practically been eliminated in this area where schistosomiasis had been seriously prevalent for many years in the past. The close combination of elimination of snails with production gave a great impetus to agricultural production. This year, grain output of this hsien exceeded that of last year by a great extent and the per-mow output stripped the target specified in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Recently, Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held an on-the-spot meeting on the elimination of schistosomiasis in Yushan hsien, calling upon the people of areas inflicted with schistosomiasis in this province to learn from the people of Yushan hsien, to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way and, in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the hour, seizing the day," to wipe out snails and eliminate schistosomiasis.

* * *

AGRICULTURE

Switch Over to Cultivation of Rice and Score a High Yield by Using Materialist Dialectics

by

The Party branch of the Wafang brigade, Kuchen hsien, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 18, 1970)

Our Wafang brigade is located on the bank of the Kuai River on the plains of Huaipeh. Here is a low-lying area liable to waterlogging and drought. Historically it was known as a disaster-stricken area. For a long period it had stayed a backward unit which lived on "sales returned" and on loans and stretched a hand for things contributing nothing in return.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works, and grasped the great truth of "matter turning into consciousness and consciousness into matter." They vigorously made the farming system a target of revolution and energetically worked on turning existing fields into paddy rice land. In production this year, there appeared a new leap forward. The area under rice had been expanded to 1,025 mow or over half of the total acreage under cultivation, the average per-mow rice yield reaching over 800 catties.

Everyone praised this saying: "Armed with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the people of Wafang have changed ideologically while the land has taken on a new mantle."

Genuine Knowledge Comes from Practice

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Practice is the primary and basic concept of the theory of cognition of dialectical materialism." We applied Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts in continuously groping for the objective laws of a change-over to the cultivation of rice in the course of practice. Living facts show that Huaipeh can not only switch over to the planting of rice but also score a high yield.

Our brigade had a total cultivable area of 1,930 mow, all of which were planted to such crops as can be grown on dry land. The per-mow food output had all along stayed at around 150 catties. Under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of commune members urgently called for a transformation of the backward features. Taking advantage of the favorable situation, the Party branch of the brigade had from 1966 mobilized the masses to conduct a revolution in the farming system.

From the very outset, the revolution suffered interference from stereotyped ideas associated with metaphysics. Some people said, "We are born to live on dried potatoes. How can we dream about feeding on rice? To expect Huaipeh to grow rice is to expect chicken feathers to fly by themselves." Some others said, "We already made a futile attempt before to switch over to the cultivation of rice. Now don't take such a risk!"

Could Wafang actually switch over to the growth of rice or not? What should be our approach to the "historical experience"? In the whole brigade was unfolded a big debate. Everyone studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" Chairman Mao teaches us, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice."

Everyone became clarified about the concept of practice and the concept of development and had their determination and confidence considerably strengthened to make a change-over to the growth of rice. We further vigorously criticized and repudiated such sinister trash as "doing things haphazardly" and "taking no action" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei. They came further to understand that the idea of "doing things haphazardly" leaning to the "Left" in contrast with the objective laws and the rubbish idea of "taking no action" leaning to the Right were all idealist and metaphysical stuff which would cause serious harm to the development of socialist agriculture. Only by doing things well in line with materialist dialectics and combine properly respect for the objective laws with the development of subjective initiative can we be pace-setters in fighting the elements and be masters of the natural world.

In the past, lack of necessary conditions for water conservation unavoidably led to a setback in the attempt to change over to the growing of paddy rice. Now with electric-operated irrigation stations set up and with the necessary conditions for a change-over to the planting of rice available, we can surely enable rice paddies to take root and bear fruit here so as long as we have the courage to accumulate experience and overcome difficulties in the course of practice.

This year, we grew on hilly land 30 mow of rice on an experimental basis, with the per-mow yield reaching over 500 catties. Thus, the effort to switch hilly land over to the growth of rice got started very rapidly.

But with the old contradictions solved, new ones cropped up. To stage a march on production in breadth and depth, in the spring of 1969 our brigade decided to change the low-lying bay land and relatively steep semi-bay land into fields under paddy rice. At this time, many people had serious doubts as they said that the bay and semi-bay areas were "fields through which wind could pass through," with water rapidly consumed and that to change them into paddy fields was to "waste useful things."

The Party branch organized commune members to study further "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and summed up the experience acquired over recent years in the attempt to change the fields into paddy land. Everyone said proudly, "Genuine knowledge comes from practice. Methods are born out of practice. In the world nothing is difficult. The only problem is the fear of practice."

That year, the two production teams of Wangchuang and Wachien respectively changed part of the bay and semi-bay land into paddy fields. To counter the rapid consumption of water characterizing bay land, they introduced intensive farming and careful harrowing, rational irrigation and the planting of crops on a vast patch. At last, they conquered the "land which wind could pass through." To cope with the characteristic of semi-bay land involving difficulties in damming up water because of its being distributed over upper and lower levels, they set up several dams across and levelled up earth to create terraced fields. They further built "level gaps" by using caked hard earth containing weed roots. Thus they solved the problem of water being not preserved and field ridges being washed away. They succeeded in turning bay and semi-bay land into fields under rice paddies. They also brought about a high-yield plot. This laid a foundation for a switch-over to the cultivation of rice over a wide area.

Persist in the Philosophy of Struggle

The great leader Chairman Mao says in his teaching, "Various forms of class struggle have a profound influence upon the development of man's knowledge. In a class society everyone is placed in a certain class and various ideas are inevitably marked with the class stamp." The process of our brigade's changing fields into paddy land and scoring a high yield is not only a process of practice, knowledge, practice again and knowledge again but also one of repeated struggle between two lines and two world outlooks.

Everyone came to understand deeply that to foster correct ideas and apply them to a battle against the heaven and the earth, we must lay a firm hold of the lever of struggle between two classes and two roads, and persist in criticizing various erroneous ideas and vigorously grasp the transformation of the world outlook in the course of struggle. Only thus can we relatively smoothly solve the problems in production struggle and scientific experiment.

Over the past few years, with an ever expanding area changed into field under rice by our brigade, there appeared a continuous process of "clash between tobacco and rice crops" and "clash between different crops [in rotation]." In the spring last year, some people thought of growing more tobacco crops and thus making more money, and should have on their own grown tobacco leaves on fields to be put under rice paddies. Later they were thwarted in the attempt by the cadres of the brigade.

In discussing the formulation of plans to surpass the targets set in the "Program" this year, some people again said, "Our brigade has already changed not a small area of land into fields under rice. It will do if we

just have enough food grain for our needs. We had better grow more tobacco crops as we can thus have a bigger income and more money for distribution."

Concerning such a clash between rice and tobacco crops, certain people considered this a small thing, saying, "Just as chicken feet stand higher than duck feet, people cannot be expected to have the same knowledge.

Some others held that as far as contradictions in people's thinking are concerned, a class analysis must be conducted and a distinction between right and wrong. The Party branch persisted in the philosophy of struggle and mobilized the masses to apply the analytical method and the method of reasoning things out in unfolding a big discussion. They vigorously criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "money in command" and "material incentives" and vigorously criticized the idea of "cultivating fields just to keep well-fed and doing work just to make money." Instead they fostered the revolutionary idea of doing farming for revolution and further aroused the activism of the broad masses in expanding the area to be planted with rice.

As one "wave" subsided another rose. To make greater contributions to the revolution, our brigade decided to achieve this year an area of 1,000 mow under the rice crop. But when they got to 600 or 700 mow, certain people said, "If we keep planting more rice seedlings, it will be difficult for us to make proper arrangements concerning crop rotations hereafter. We had better plant a bit less rice seedlings!" Some others said, "We have taken too big a stride forward in changing fields over to rice crops this year and workers are feeling the strain of it." They suggested a reduction in the area to be changed over to rice.

The Party branch noticed that such a clash between different crops to be planted was a clash between a fear of hardship and tiring work in seeking a comfortable life and a desire to add to the revolution the last ounce of one's strength, and was in essence a struggle between two world outlooks.

Within the scope of the whole brigade was unfolded again a big debate on "What crops in rotation are to be coped with?" and "How to cope with crops to be rotated?" They vigorously criticized the ideas of a coward or a sluggard and gradually enabled the broad masses of commune members to foster the spirit of "China should make a greater contribution to humanity."

It was unanimously suggested that we must approach crop rotations from the viewpoint of the world revolution and achieve a higher food output for the world revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Though our Wafang is small yet it is closely linked with the battlefield of the world revolution. Though the handle of the hoe is short yet it leads to the outpost in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. To wipe out thoroughly imperialism, revisionism and reaction, we must plant more rice crops to achieve a high yield and obtain a higher food output as a contribution." As the job of turning more fields into rice land became associated with the world revolution, everyone's consciousness was considerably strengthened.

In the course of practical struggle we came to understand that to make revolution in the farming system, we must not only solve the contradictions between men and the natural world but, what's more important, solve the contradictions between public and private interests in people's minds. In transforming the objective world, we must at the same time transform the subjective world continuously. Only thus can we correctly understand the world and transform the world.

Turn Consciousness Into Matter

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."

The process of changing over to the growing of rice paddies told us that to put on a solid basis the execution of the plans for changing existing fields into paddy land and insure a high food output, we must continuously form correct thinking from practice to knowledge and must vigorously grasp people's ideological revolutionization and have the revolutionary fervor aroused in the broad masses directed and organized toward the struggle for a high yield.

On how to handle the relations between consciousness and matter and between ideological work and production struggle, there appeared for a time repeatedly two kinds of clashing ideas. One school of thought held that the results in the vigorous grasping of consciousness can lead forward the results of matter. Another one-sidedly stressed the results of matter, and the grasping of production for its own sake.

In the spring this year, we vigorously grasped fundamental factors and whipped up an upsurge in a mass campaign for the study and application of philosophy. At that time, certain people set the study of philosophy in opposition to other tasks as they said, "Agricultural production calls for a big development. The 'one-strike and three-opposing' campaign calls for a firm grasp. How can we succeed if we take time out to study philosophy again." They suggested single-minded devotion to production.

After a debate, such an erroneous idea was temporarily withdrawn. But when the busy season of rice-transplanting came, it reared its head again. Some people said, "In spring we strive to make every day count; in summer we strive to make every hour count. Rice transplanting can't be delayed to the time after summer solstice. Now forces should be concentrated on grasping production." Some others said, "Our Wafang has achieved the results of consciousness and should have a breathing spell to grasp vigorously the results or matter." They suggested a relaxation in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

Two kinds of thinking and two different methods of doing things led to two different kinds of results in the two different production teams, and formed two sharp contrasts.

During very busy season, the Wachien production team persisted in every-day reading on the fields. They also made use of noon breaks to persist in running joint household study classes. In revolution and production, they achieved outstanding results. This production team not only reaped and threshed several hundred mow of wheat but also levelled around 200 mow of semi-bay land and planted rice on about 400 mow of land.

Another production team was concerned only with the pace of progress and not with what was in people's minds due to the attitude of a small number of cadres who saw only matter and not consciousness. For a time problems piled up and the team lagged behind in production. In the light of facts, they came to realize that in fighting the heaven and the earth, they must first fight their own erroneous ideas. They ran study classes on the fields in a big way and vigorously tackled living ideas. Instant results were achieved. The plan for changing existing fields into paddy land was very quickly fulfilled.

Such cases with a strong sobering and enlightening effect gave a very profound lesson to those who had a confused and vague idea about giving prominence to proletarian politics. They were made to understand that only by persisting in giving prominence to proletarian politics and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the education, cultivation and transformation of people and giving full play to people's subjective activism can we achieve not only the results of consciousness but also the results of matter and score a bumper harvest in both consciousness and matter.

In the course of practical struggle, our brigade achieved persistence in three aspects: (1) Of one thousand and one rules, we persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the primary rule. Despite one thousand and one pressing problems, we persisted in the running of joint household study classes as a non-stop process. Despite one thousand and one changes, we persisted in prominence to proletarian politics as something not to be changed. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought the broad masses become an all-conquering force, and an invincible force with the courage to fight and make every sacrifice in the struggle with the great world of nature.

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophy is a philosophy of practice, of struggle and of revolution. After grasping Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wafang became changed in their spiritual outlook. In turn the land changed and production output changed. This year the food output of the whole brigade considerably exceeded the target set in the "Program." It was making a bigger and bigger contribution to the State.

From 1949 to 1965, our brigade had to ask relief from the State in the form of food and money every year. In 1966, we achieved self-sufficiency in food grain. In 1969, we overfulfilled for the first time the State's purchase plan by 10,000 catties. This year we expect to fulfill and surpass the State's food purchase plan in a still better way.

Under the guidance of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, we are determined to study more seriously and assiduously Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way, unfold more penetratingly a mass campaign, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and strive to transform our Wafang brigade into a Tachai-type brigade in the shortest possible time to make a greater contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

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East China Production Brigade Transforms Alkaline Land into Fertile Fields

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 20, 1970)

the kuochuang production brigade in anhwei province, east china, has turned all its alkaline land, which made up 90 per cent of the total it had, into high-yield fertile fields by fully mobilizing its members. this has brought about a big change to its production.

responding to our great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the kuochuang production brigade raised its per hectare output of grain from less than one ton in 1964 to 4.74 tons in 1969, and ginned cotton from 233 kilogrammes to 930 kilogrammes. this year's per hectare output of wheat was 3.16 tons and the autumn harvest was good. since 1966, the production brigade has had large quantities of surplus grain and cotton to deliver and sell to the state. on the basis of the expanded collective economy, the brigade has accumulated more collective funds with which it has bought in tractors, motors and diesel engines and other large farm implements.

before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants in kuochuang lived in misery under the harsh yoke of exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and the local landlords. after liberation, output of grain was raised and the peasants' life improved thanks to the land reform and the formation of the agricultural producers' cooperative and the people's commune under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao. but the progress in production was held back by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. productivity was damaged and there was a sharp decrease of output of grain and cotton during the three years of china's temporary economic difficulties when liu shao-chi and his agents in the province allocated the land to the individual households in trying still more rabidly to restore capitalism in the countryside.

in october 1964, communist party member kuo hung-chieh, who is always vigorous in the struggle against the class enemy, was appointed secretary of the party branch of the kuochuang production brigade. then, supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the party branch unfolded a rectification campaign and exposed the bad elements who had wormed their way into the leading body. at the same time, some communist party members loyal to chairman mao and to chairman mao's revolutionary line and full of revolutionary vigour were elected leaders. since then, the new leading body has adhered to the socialist road and closely linked itself with the masses.

the new leading body initiated a debate among the members of the brigade on the question of whether to follow the socialist road or the capitalist road and roundly criticized such capitalist rubbish as "the allocation of land to the individual households".

the peasants studied our great leader chairman mao's instructions "only socialism can save china" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and realized that so long as they took tachai as their example and followed tachai's road in response to chairman mao's call, they could surely put an end to their poverty and build their village into a prosperous, socialist new village.

alkaline soil had been for many years a serious handicap to the development of production. out of the brigade's 113

hectares of land, more than 90 per cent were alkali. towards the end of 1964 the brigade launched a battle to solve this problem in the revolutionary spirit of the tachai people in conquering nature. the party branch organized some people to carry out surveys on every plot of alkaline land and consulted the experienced poor peasants. they drew from the experience of the local people and worked out several methods to tackle the problem and adopted the best one.

the members of the brigade, old and young, men and women, went all out in the first months of 1965 to conquer soil alkalinity. the weather was cold and the work was heavy. they had to work often in temperatures ten degrees below zero. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" from which they drew inexhaustible strength. after three winters of hard battle they transformed all the alkaline land on which good crops were grown for the first time.

the party branch studied chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the life-blood of agriculture". since the locality had no lakes or rivers, the party branch decided to dig wells so that the newly-transformed land would give good harvest. responding to the party branch's call, the brigade members undertook the task with high revolutionary enthusiasm, living and eating at the work site. they constantly summed up experience in digging wells and sent people to other places to learn from the advanced experience. good quality wells were soon dug.

in recent years the brigade, in the light of local conditions, paid great attention to the improvement of soil, irrigation, application of fertilizer and the adoption of good seed strains in line with the "eight-point charter" in agriculture. it dug 19 canals and ditches, leveled 33 hectares of low-lying land in eight places. the earthwork came to 180,000 cubic metres. in addition, it installed eight pump wells by its own efforts. this gained the initial success in preventing drought and waterlogging. in order to improve the poor soil and raise output, the brigade members made efforts to accumulate more manure by organizing special force. they went in for scientific farming and introduced good seed strains of wheat, cotton and sorghum throughout the brigade. it has begun to improve the farming system to make full use of the land. it developed diversified economy in accordance with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and planted 10 hectares of fruit trees. all this has brought about a better condition for the brigade to expand production on a large scale. the brigade's output of grain and cotton has gone up every year since 1966. in 1968, grain output was 3.75 tons per hectare although there was a severe drought. output in 1969 was 4.74 tons.

at present, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres are marching forward with vigorous strides in the spirit of continuing the revolution to win still greater victories so as to make bigger contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

STEEL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Iron and Steel Company Mines More Iron Ore, Increases Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 20, 1970)

the penchi iron and steel company in northeast china has become self-sufficient in iron ore as a result of the big efforts made by the company's revolutionary committee in opening iron mines. the increased ore has helped to bring about sharp increases in iron and steel output. the company produced over 80,000 tons of high quality pig iron above plan in the first nine months of this year. the state quotas for steel and rolled steel were topped every month during this period.

the penchi iron and steel company has abundant natural resources of iron ore deposits. but, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises caused the leadership of the company to ignore opening more iron mines. this prevented raising iron and steel output.

under the leadership of the company's revolutionary committee, the revolutionary workers have taken invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon and roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. they came to understand that rapid expansion of the iron and steel industry required great efforts in opening iron mines, and this was a question related to what line and what road were to be taken in developing the iron and steel industry.

the company started to expand and rebuild its nanfen open-cut iron mine as the first step. a dozen projects have been completed in the past two years and more. this rapidly changed the company's situation from iron ore deficiency to more than abundance. iron ore output last year was fifty-seven per cent more than in 1968. the increase was equivalent to the output of a medium-sized iron mine. monthly stripping and extraction in the first nine months of this year averaged double the designed capacity of the mine.

following chairman mao's great teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement", the company's revolutionary committee has persevered in fully mobilizing the workers in the mining projects. most of the dozen projects were done by the workers of the company through self-reliance and hard struggle. this accelerated the pace and also saved a great deal of state investment. one of the projects for expanding the nanfen open-cut iron mine would have taken three years and cost several hundred thousand yuan if done by regular mine-building teams as in the past. it only took three months for the company to complete the project because the revolutionary committee fully mobilized workers to build it themselves.

the iron mine formerly got the bulk of the parts for its mining machinery from other areas of the country, and the repair of vehicles was done outside. it took several months for a vehicle to be overhauled and returned. this seriously affected production. the workers made strenuous efforts to change the situation and became self-reliant. now, all the dump trucks, electric and steam engine mine-locomotives, tubs and other vehicles are repaired in the mine. minor repairs are done right in the pits by miners themselves. this ensures uninterrupted production in the mine.

COAL INDUSTRY

Northwest China Coal Mine Relies on Masses to Revolutionize Pit Designing

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 20, 1970)

pit construction was greatly accelerated at the tungpo coal mine under the tungchuan mining administration in shensi province, northwest china, after the mine's revolutionary committee aroused the masses to re-examine and improve the original design.

the coal miners criticized the "theory of regular procedures in pit construction" which entailed getting little, slow, poor and costly results. they improved the design in line with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the first stage of pit construction was completed and production began on october first this year. this was ten months ahead of the date set in the original design. building investment was cut by more than 20 per cent.

construction of the mine began in 1958 and was later suspended because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and undermined the construction of medium and small mines. the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi, and work on the tungpo coal mine was resumed towards the end of 1968.

before work started, the coal mine leadership organized a team to examine the 1958 design. the leadership relied on the designers and did not bring into full play the role of the masses. the designers suggested an elaborate plan requiring much additional equipment. the date set for completion was july 1971.

entering the great 1970's, members of the mine's revolutionary committee conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching that in socialist revolution and socialist construction it is essential to adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements. they aroused the masses to wage a struggle between the two lines in designing. the revolutionary committee set up a three-in-one group to examine the design. the group had the workers as its main body and the participation of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians.

as soon as the three-in-one group was set up, it ran a mao tsetung thought study class and conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teachings on socialist construction. members of the group were determined to act according to chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and arduous struggle, break with foreign conventions in designing and follow china's own road in developing industry.

pit construction in the past followed the foreign convention that the underground road was tunnelled from both wings and production could begin only after the completion of all the pit and underground road projects although they would not be used for a long time. this was known as "everything in readiness before production begins."

the workers building the pit sharply criticized the "theory of regular procedures in pit construction" which entailed getting little, slow, poor and costly results. they pointed out that the surging industrial and agricultural production needed more coal. if coal were not turned out at an early date, how can greater, faster, better and more economical results be achieved in building socialism?

determined to produce coal quickly for industry and agriculture, the workers reviewed the struggle between the two lines in coal mine construction, used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon to roundly criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace pushed by liu shao-chi and made an overall examination and revision of the original design.

the three-in-one group adopted the methods of tunnelling from the middle instead of from the two wings, cutting coal from the near end to the far end instead of from the far end to the near end, and starting production while capital construction was going on instead of waiting until all the projects were completed before starting production.

this reduced the amount of pit and underground road construction by 40 per cent, shortened the time for pit construction, increased the working face for coal cutting and made it possible to turn out coal quickly and to cut more coal.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." the "three-in-one" group not only relied on the worker representatives and brought their initiative and creativeness into full play, but also submitted the draft plan to the workers of the whole mine for discussion. in the general discussion the masses raised questions which the "three-in-one" group had failed to consider; and some knotty problems were solved with the help of the masses. for instance, when the "three-in-one" group revised the design of the skip loading station at the shaft bottom, some people thought there might be difficulties in handling and in emptying the two cars. when the draft was put before the miners, a number of knotty problems were quickly solved thanks to concerted efforts by the masses. as a result, the original circular station, which would involve a lot of work, was changed into a linear station and signalling equipment was added to solve the marshalling problems. the time for construction was reduced.

while checking up on the original design, the "three-in-one" group helped the designing personnel alter their purely vocational way of looking at the work and shift their stand to the side of the worker and peasant masses. in order to place an oil and grease storehouse in line with the other buildings so that the project would look neat, the designing personnel planned to build it on a low-lying plot in a fine-looking building. the workers put a series of questions to the designing personnel: "why should the oil and grease be housed in a steel and cement structure? why should it be built on a low-lying plot which means a lot of earth will have to be filled in? here loess is ideal for building caves and we have lived in cave-dwellings for generations. why can't oil be stored in caves?" these questions gave the designers much food for thought. they asked themselves: "why is it that we always stress 'standardization' and the appearance of a project, whereas the workers consider how to cut costs and do more work and stress economy?" they turned to chairman mao's great teachings: "this change in world outlook is something fundamental," and "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a

question of principle." the designing personnel found that they were lagging behind in ideological revolutionization. they joined the workers in revising the original design and with them dug two caves in a nearby slope which provided both safe and fit shelter for the oil. the construction cost was greatly lowered.

some of the designing personnel thought that they were wiser than the masses because they had studied in colleges. the check up on the original design by the "three-in-one" group helped them understand the truth that "the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." there was an established rule saying that there should be an extra underground drainage pipe in addition to the drainage pipe. the design was made accordingly. a veteran miner argued that such a extra drainage pipe was used only when there was an underground flood or when something went wrong with the drainage pipe and it had to be repaired. his experience in the tungchuan mining area was that the extra drainage pipe was almost never used, perhaps only once in ten or twenty years. after consulting other workers, he proposed that no extra drainage pipe be installed but that valves be fixed to one of the air pipes and a pump connected so that the air pipe could let in air and be used to remove water in case of emergency. this proposal saved more than 400 metres of pipe and ensured safety in production. the designing personnel were moved and said that "this is something we sitting in an office would never think of. we must remain pupils of the masses and modestly accept re-education by the working class so that we can remould our old ideology and contribute our share to the revolution."

thanks to coordination and mutual support among various units, the first stage of the mine was completed at the end of september, after five months of construction. the workers' wish to produce coal for the revolution quickly came true.

MACHINE BUILDING

Northwest China Province Produces Machines for Farming and Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Sining, Nov. 21, 1970)

chinghai province workers, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have started producing machinery for farming and livestock breeding from scratch, guided by our great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization".

more than 95 per cent of the counties and cities in the province now have such factories and some communes and production brigades have repair centres. the output of machinery for farming and livestock breeding is twice that for the corresponding period of last year. this has given an impetus to the expansion of production in agriculture and animal husbandry.

in the light of the party's general line for building socialism, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in chinghai province ran a group of such factories and repair centres during the great leap forward in 1958. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents sabotaged this new development. the revolutionary masses settled

accounts on this score with liu shao-chi during the great proletarian cultural revolution and resolutely implemented chairman mao's instructions on farm mechanization and once again started the industry.

the workers followed our great leader chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they worked hard, based themselves on real conditions, repaired old machinery and used waste materials and started with indigenous methods, getting many factories going quickly. a farm machinery and repair factory in kueiteh county, hainan tibet autonomous chou, started with just five workers who had only a few hammers and pliers. the workers defied difficulties, and not only repaired farm machines and tools for the summer harvest, but turned out the equipment needed for water conservancy projects the first year after its founding. the workers of the farm machinery and repair factory in minno county made technical innovations and turned out flour mills with equipment and machine tools. they made themselves.

some big machinery plants in chinghai province used their favourable conditions to give full support to the county-run plants. they helped these farm machinery factories master technique to repair and make machine tools and other equipment.

some county-run farm machinery factories set up repair workshops and organized mobile repair teams to repair farming and livestock breeding machinery for communes and production brigades. they also helped them train tractor-drivers and farm machinery operators. they played an active role in serving agriculture and animal husbandry. the factory in hsunhua sala autonomous county organized its workers to go this march to the areas using farm machinery to inspect and repair all their tractors and big farm tools. this helped the spring sowing and summer ploughing.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

Good Cadre Who Investigates and Studies Well

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 20, 1970)

a cadre named chang chao-kan goes regularly to the grass-root level to investigate and study and he modestly learns from the masses who love him because he always remains one of them.

chang chao-kan is chairman of the yumen municipal revolutionary committee in kansu province. he does not stay in his office except for meetings. he spends eighty per cent of his time doing investigations and study at the grass-root level. in the two years and more since the establishment of the revolutionary committee, he has been to all eight communes and 60 production brigades on the outskirts of the city.

although chinchin people's commune had the largest population and the most favourable natural conditions, its grain output remained low. chang chao-kan went to this commune to investigate in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "no investigation, no right to speak". he learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and local cadres that in hsihu brigade the no. 3 team did far better than the no. 2 in both revolution and production. there was a large gap between them in grain output though they had almost the same natural conditions.

why was this? chang chao-kan went further into the causes. he called on the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres and went over all the fields, stock-breeding farms and side-line production groups of the two teams. he discovered that the cadres of the two teams had different guiding principles and took two different roads. some of the cadres of the no. 2 team had emphasized side-line production, which brought them more money. but this affected farm production. the no. 3 team had kept to the socialist orientation, taking firm hold of basic field construction and comprehensively carrying out chairman mao's great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". therefore its farm production developed year after year.

thus he concluded that the fundamental cause for the chinchin commune's low grain output was that the cadres had not firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee, the cadres and masses of this commune unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way. they became more conscious of the struggle between the two lines. the result was that outlook of the commune changed greatly. total grain output this year reached an all-time high. it no longer has to rely on the state for grain.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "there are two methods which we communists must employ in whatever work we do. one is to combine the general with the particular; the other is to combine the leadership with the masses." chang chao-kan recognized the necessity for deep investigation in implementing and carrying out this teaching of chairman mao's. the masses have a lot of good experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. if the cadres did not investigate and study it so as to sum up and spread it, they would not be doing their work well, he said.

production was lagging in the peihu brigade of huangchawan commune. grain output averaged 1.3 tons per hectare and only 50 hectares was cultivated in 1961. per-hectare grain yield shot up to about 3.7 tons and the cultivated area was 120 hectares last year.

chang chao-kan made investigations in the brigade on many occasions in order to sum up its experience for popularization. the fundamental reason for this radical change, he learned, was that they held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and gave prominence to proletarian politics, hard work, self-reliance and farming for the revolution. all this coincides with the experience of the tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

the municipal revolutionary committee convened an on-the-spot meeting in the peihu brigade and put forward a militant call to the poor and lower-middle peasants around yumen to "learn from tachai and catch up with peihu". a great number of typical brigades in learning from tachai soon emerged.

the no. 4 production team of the paiyangho brigade in chingchuan commune is an advanced scientific farming unit in kansu province. though located near the gobi desert, the team raised its per-hectare yield of wheat to six tons by putting into practice the "eight-point charter" of agriculture (note). chang chao-kan went to the team and studied how it had achieved the success. at the team he called two enlarged standing committee sessions of the municipal revolutionary committee and worked out measures to popularize the team's experience throughout the rural areas of yumen. he asked the leading cadres of the city's eight rural communes to visit the team and learn how it had applied

improved seed and applied rational close-planting. most of the production teams in these communes have now established scientific experimental groups.

in the course of study and investigation, chang chao-kan modestly learns from the poor and lower-middle peasants and from the cadres at the basic level.

a congress of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought was held in yumen this august. earlier chang chao-kan visited about a dozen brigades and a score of production teams where he called on the delegates to the congress and learned of their advanced ideas and actions.

chang chao-kan is acquainted with the conditions in the whole city because he makes careful investigations and modestly learns from the masses. under his leadership, the municipal revolutionary committee has made constant achievements in ideological revolutionization.

note: "eight-point charter" of agriculture is: soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy leader, returned here by air today after attending the ground-breaking ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway in tanzania and zambia and concluding its friendly visit to the two countries.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned li chiang, chi peng-fei, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-ten, feng hsi-ku, pan yu-hung, yu hsia, su chieh, chang peng-shou, ho ying and chen mu-hua.

also present were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking; and

a.m. chibamba, charge d'affaires ad interim, and diplomatic officials, of the zambian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BURMA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials Presented by New Burmese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this morning accepted the credentials presented by u thein maung, new ambassador of the union of burma to china.

present on the occasion was chi peng-fei, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

diplomatic officials of the embassy of the union of burma in peking were present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Visit Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 20, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests visited the state-owned northwest no. 1 printing and dyeing mill, the hsiaohsintsun production brigade of the hungwu commune in changan county -- an advanced unit in learning from tachai -- and the pan po museum and other places of historical interest in sian on november 19 and 20. they were warmly welcomed by the local people.

when samdech and madame sihanouk visited the printing and dyeing mill and the production brigade, leading members of the revolutionary committees of the two units told the distinguished guests about their achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. they said that they would continue to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and strive to win still greater victories through self-reliance and hard struggle so as to support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and support the people of the three countries of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. samdech norodom sihanouk spoke highly of their achievements and congratulated them on their success.

samdech and madame sihanouk were accompanied in the visit by leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. units stationed in the province and the sian municipal revolutionary committee including li jui-shan, hu wei, huang ching-yao and sun chang-hsing.

samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests arrived in sian on november 19 from yenan.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia kang mao-chao, and comrades wang chen and yang ling accompanied the distinguished guests to sian.

samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests saw in sian model revolutionary theatrical works including the ballet "the white-haired girl".

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to People's Republic of the Congo Gives Reception for Congolese Military Delegation of Friendship

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Nov. 19, 1970)

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the military delegation of friendship of the people's republic of the congo which had returned here after a visit to china.

present at the reception were: major joachim yhombi-opango, leader of the delegation, vice-chairman of the permanent commission of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in the army and commander of the army garrisoned in brazzaville; d'dalla benjamin, secretary general of the permanent commission of the c.p.l. central committee in the army; captain tsika-kabala victor, deputy chief of staff of the national people's army; captain mouassiposso pascal, deputy commander of the land forces of the national people's army, and other high-ranking officers of the national people's army.

yang tse-min, military attache of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

in a speech at the reception, major joachim yhombi-opango said: we are deeply satisfied with our visit to china where we had an opportunity to see the tremendous achievements made by the great chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. we share all the victories of the chinese people.

major yhombi-opango said: we were given a very warm welcome everywhere we went. this proves that the friendship between our two countries is profound. the people of our country are always on the side of the fraternal chinese people to respond to the call made by chairman mao in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception. guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Expresses Support for Latin American Countries' Struggle in Defense of Ocean Rights

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "support the struggle of the latin american countries in defence of their ocean rights". the full text of the editorial follows:

a new upsurge has recently emerged in the struggle of the latin american countries and peoples against u.s. imperialist aggression and in defence of ocean rights. this marks a further decline of u.s. imperialism in its position as latin america's overlord.

in defiance of the protest of the latin american countries, u.s. imperialism has for a long time been sending its fishing fleets to intrude into the fishing grounds along the coasts of these countries to wantonly plunder their resources, behaving completely like a high-seas pirate. for the purpose of aggression and plunder, u.s. imperialism has unreasonably insisted that the limit of territorial waters should not extend beyond three nautical miles. in defence of their national interests and state sovereignty, the latin american countries have waged a head-on struggle against u.s. imperialism. earlier in 1947, chile and peru took the lead in declaring that the limits of their territorial waters extend to 200 nautical miles. similar action was taken by el salvador and ecuador. up to last march, nicaragua, argentina, panama, uruguay and brazil had one after another declared 200 nautical miles as the limits of their territorial waters. at the meeting on problems related to the law of the sea held by 21 latin american countries last august, mexico, guatemala, honduras, costa rica and colombia, together with nine other countries which had declared 200 nautical mile territorial limits, signed a joint declaration reaffirming that the latin american countries have the right to fix the limits of their own territorial waters. thus, altogether 14 latin american countries have taken an unanimous principled stand on ocean rights. the fact that so many latin american countries have joined together to take common action against u.s. imperialism is a significant development in the latin american people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out long ago: "the peoples of latin america are not slaves obedient to u.s. imperialism." this wise thesis has been fully borne out by the daily mounting national liberation movement in latin america.

u.s. imperialism has always been riding rough-shod over latin america. it has never cared a straw for the sovereign rights of the latin american countries. its arrogant features are fully exposed over the question of ocean rights. at the beginning, it tried hard to impose the three nautical mile "limit" on the latin american countries. but when the latin american countries rose to boycott this and when u.s. imperialism found the situation beyond its control, it colluded and worked out jointly with social-imperialism a 12 nautical mile territorial limit, vainly trying to force this on the latin american countries. to put it in a nutshell, when it insisted on a three nautical mile limit yesterday, others had to accept it; when it insists on a 12 nautical mile limit now, others must also act accordingly. but when

many latin american countries declared a 200 nautical mile territorial limit in accordance with their geographical, biological and geological characteristics and for the need of a rational use of their own resources, u.s. imperialism raved loudly against it. u.s. imperialism takes the resources of other countries as its own property, and regards the territorial waters of other countries as its "inland lakes". this is out-and-out gangster logic and pure imperialist power politics.

tailing behind u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism has in recent years plotted a series of intrigues over the question of ocean rights. it had secret deals with u.s. imperialism, or talked high-soundedly about "exploiting" oceanic resources at a so-called international conference, trying hard to have a hand in the dirty crime of plundering the latin american countries. this base action has further revealed its aggressive and expansionist features.

however, the day has gone forever when imperialism could do as it like in latin america. on the question of ocean rights, u.s. imperialism has taken various measures to bring pressure to bear on the latin american countries, by lodging "protest" at one time and threatening to stop giving "aid" at another time. but the result has turned out to be just the opposite. the more u.s. imperialism exerted pressure on them, the more numerous are the countries opposing it; and the more resolutely they fight. they detained the fishing vessels which intruded into their territorial waters no matter to whom they belonged and dared to open fire. facts have shown that if only the weak and small countries dare to resist and struggle, u.s. imperialism can in no way coerce them into submission. abetment by social-imperialism can only arouse strong opposition from the latin american countries and peoples. the act of one overlord or two overlords in conjunction cannot shake the just stand of the latin american countries and peoples to defend their national sovereignty. the scheme of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism to divide the oceans and the world by colluding each other can never succeed.

chairman mao pointed out in a talk with latin american friends: "u.s. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."

the countries and peoples of latin america and those of asia and africa as well as all others suffering from u.s. imperialist aggression are in the same boat and have similar suffering. the common struggle against u.s. imperialism has naturally bound them together. the struggle of the latin american countries and peoples in defence of their national sovereignty has won wide sympathy and support from many countries and peoples in asia, africa and other parts of the world. what u.s. imperialism fears is precisely the political consciousness and the unity of the people of various countries. so long as the people of various countries of the world unite in common fight, they will surely drive u.s. imperialism out of asia, africa and latin america, and all other places occupied by it.

the chinese people regard the struggle of the latin american countries and peoples against u.s. imperialist aggression as their own struggle. they express firm support for the latin american countries and peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and in defence of ocean rights. they are convinced that the latin american countries and peoples will win new and greater victories so long as they strengthen unity and persist in their struggle.

Peking Workers Praise Latin American Countries' Just Stand on Ocean Rights

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1970)

following is an article entitled "latin american resistance is fine" written by the workers' commentator group of the peking no. 2 machine-tool plant:

14 latin american countries have united to resist the arrogant u.s. imperialism on the question of ocean rights. they have done well to give u.s. imperialism tit-for-tat exclamation

in order to defend their national security and rationally use their natural resources, some latin american countries have declared 200 nautical miles as the limit of their territorial waters in accordance with the characteristics of the local geography, geology and ocean biology. u.s. imperialism, revealing its ferocious features as a high-seas pirate, only allows the latin american countries to fix the limit of their territorial waters in accordance with what it has imposed on them and refuses to recognize their sovereign rights. it has frequently sent its warships and fishing vessels to wantonly intrude into the territorial waters of these countries. the fleet of social-imperialism has also constantly intruded into the territorial waters of latin american countries to carry out plunder. the piratical acts of u.s. imperialism and the other super-power have aroused strong resistance among the latin american people. in recent years, latin american countries have detained nearly a hundred fishing vessels of the united states and other countries which illegally sneaked into their territorial waters. this is an eloquent proof that gone forever are the days when u.s. imperialism could oppress, exploit and enslave the latin american people at will and that a new upsurge has emerged in the latin american people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

u.s. imperialism has all along taken latin america as its "backyard" and arbitrarily trampled upon the sovereignty of the countries of the continent. but now a large number of latin american countries have taken unanimous principled stand against u.s. imperialism on the question of ocean rights. the countries which are subject to u.s. aggression, control, intervention and bullying are getting united to oppose u.s. aggression. never can u.s. imperialism be at liberty to bully and invade other countries without being resisted. the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the raging tide of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors is irresistible." this is as true in latin america as in asia, africa, europe and oceania.

one must dare to resist and stand up to the sabre-rattling u.s. imperialism instead of showing cowardice to it. in other words, one must dare to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. so long as one resists and stands up to it, it instantly reveals its true colours of a paper tiger. it is just so on the question of ocean rights. the latin american countries declared the 200 nautical mile territorial limit in the circumstances that u.s. imperialism arbitrarily plundered them of their coastal fishing resources; some latin american countries detained u.s. fishing vessels when the latter wantonly intruded into the territorial waters of these countries; some latin american countries flatly drove out the military missions of the u.s. services, when u.s. imperialism threatened to stop its so-called "military aid". the latin american countries have done it very well and their resistance is justified exclamation as a result of the resolute struggle of the latin american countries, u.s. imperialism's accustomed tricks of inducement, blackmail and high-handed pressure have all gone bankrupt.

the latin american people are becoming more and more powerful and courageous through their struggle against u.s. imperialism. on the question of defending ocean rights, two countries, chile and peru, waged struggle against u.s. imperialism at the very beginning. they were then joined by another two. and now there are 14 states which take a unanimous principled stand to fight against u.s. imperialism. participants of the lima meeting on ocean rights included even representatives from african countries and other areas. they condemned u.s. imperialism and the other super-power for their piratical acts of dominating oceans and plundering resources there. no matter what tricks u.s. imperialism will play and what pressure it will exert in collusion with the other super-power, the plot of the two overlords to divide the oceans for hegemony is doomed to failure so long as the latin american people dare to persist in their struggle.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Papers Hail Success of President Yahya Khan's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 20, 1970)

pakistan papers have publisned editorials hailing the success of president yahya khan's recent visit to china.

the lahore edition of the "pakistan times" said in its editorial of november 17 that president yahya khan's successful visit to china has "further consolidated sino-pakistan friendship and opened up fresh avenues of cooperation in various fields."

the editorial said that president yahya khan's recent visit to china was a moving experience for all the people of pakistan. the editorial praised the chinese people's warmth and deeply-felt goodwill toward pakistan. it was a further reassurance by china that she means well by this country and stands firm and true to her pledges through thick and thin, it added.

it said that pakistan has reiterated that china should be restored her seat in the united nations and that taiwan is a part of china.

the editorial highly praised china's disinterested assistance to pakistan.

an editorial of the daily "jang" pointed out that friendship with china is of great importance because it is founded not only on the basis of cooperation in different fields for development but also for preserving peace, countering aggression and safeguarding pakistan's independence and sovereignty. thus, friendship with china is the pivot of pakistan's foreign policy. it said: "the people of pakistan can never forget the most valuable help the people's republic of china had given to pakistan at the time of aggressive attack by india in 1965."

it said that president yahya khan's recent visit to china has further strengthened the pakistan-china friendship.

in an editorial entitled "growing pakistan-china relationship", the "people" of dacca said: "pakistan's relations with the people's republic of china based on equality and mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty have been cordial. china and pakistan are good friends and this has stood the test of time. indeed, the pakistan people are proud of their friendship with china."

it said that pakistan's role in insisting on the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations has been highly appreciated by the government and people of china. pakistan holds that as long as china is kept out of the united nations, that organization could not be truly representative.

Flower of Friendship between China and Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 20, 1970)

"china -- our good neighbour,

"china -- our great friend,

"we pakistanis are proud of having such a friend as you.

"profound is our friendship,

"which is loftier than the kalakorams,

"and flows ever and ever like the indus."

this is a poem recited by a pakistani folk poet to a meeting sponsored by the taxila pakistan-china friendship society in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the poem vividly depicted the profound friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan.

scrupulously embroidered friendship

in order to greet the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, a pakistan student named mohammad ali and his younger sister embroidered with heart and soul a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. for this they spent all their spare time in three weeks. on the eve of china's national day ali presented this fine portrait to their chinese friends. with emotion, he said: "october 1 is the festival not only for the chinese people but also for the pakistan people, because china is a genuine friend of pakistan."

presenting mangoes to express regards

one day, several chinese engineers and technicians went to lahore, and came across in a street an old man whom they have never met before. when this old man of over sixty found out that they were chinese friends coming to help his country in construction, he enthusiastically held their hands and talked warmly on the friendship between china and pakistan. as they said good-bye, the old man presented the chinese friends a basket of mangoes and earnestly asked them to accept it. he said: "china is the reliable friend of pakistan. in 1965 when pakistan confronted foreign aggression, china upheld justice and helped us morally and materially. this is one thing that everybody in lahore and every pakistani will never

forget throughout his lifetime." he went on with deep emotion: "this basket of mangoes is to show just a bit of my ardent love for china. please do accept it."

friendship will continue in generations to come

there is a branchy sapiam sebiferum tree in the shakar parian hill top park near the pakistan capital islamabad. when the pakistan people went sightseeing in the park during their holidays, they usually took a picture before the tree. the passers-by also often stop before the tree to have a look at it or touch it with their hands. this tree was personally planted by premier chou en-lai during his visit to pakistan in february 1964. under the careful cultivation by the pakistan people, it grew from a two-feet sapling to a ten-feet tall tree. the tree is named by the local residents as "china-pakistan friendship tree" which is a symbol of the profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1970)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the permanent presidium of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic, and the romanian government delegation he is leading arrived in peking this afternoon by special plane after a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the romanian government delegation has come on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the delegation includes racu m. constantinescu, vice-chairman of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, and romanian ambassador to china aurel duma (already in peking), members of the delegation; and advisers, experts and technical personnel.

warmly welcoming the distinguished romanian guests at the airport were comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and several thousand revolutionary people of peking.

the peking airport flew the national flags of china and romania today. imbued with profound friendship of the chinese people for the romanian people, the crowds waiting for the arrival of the distinguished romanian guests held streamers reading "a warm welcome to the romanian government delegation led by comrade radulescu exclamation"

when comrade radulescu and other romanian comrades stepped from the plane amid cheers, comrades li hsien-nien, chiu hui-tso and others walked up and warmly shook hands with the romanian comrades. as gheorghe radulescu and the other romanian comrades walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and romanian people prevailed throughout the airport with

the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. waving the national flags of china and romania, the crowds kept shouting: "salute to the fraternal romanian people exclamation" "firmly support the romanian people in their just struggle in persistently maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" vigorous revolutionary young people performed dances of welcome. gheorghe radulescu and other romanian comrades repeatedly waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chiao kuan-hua, fang ke, li chiang, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, shen chien, jen yun-chung, sun hsiao-feng, wang lei, wang kuo-chuan, chen ten-ho, cheng yi-shan, feng hsi-ku, mao pao-chung, li tien-ching, han hsu and wang hsiao-yi;

diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in china and the wife of ambassador aurel duma; and

ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china ngo thuyen.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Welcoming Rumanian Government Delegation Led by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet this evening in the great hall of the people warmly welcoming comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and member of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and the romanian government delegation he is leading.

chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the banquet.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china and romania. when comrade radulescu, comrade radu m. constantinescu, ambassador aurel duma and his wife and other romanian comrades, accompanied by li hsien-nien, chiu hui-tso and other comrades, entered the banquet hall, all present stood up and warmly applauded to express welcome to them.

in the course of the banquet, the hosts and guests drank toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania.

comrade li hsien-nien and comrade radulescu spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, comrade li hsien-nien pointed out: "an increasing number of countries are now carrying on heroic and stubborn struggles for national independence, for safeguarding state sovereignty and against bullying, interference and aggression by the super-powers. these struggles have dealt telling blows at the negemony of the super-powers in pushing power politics and dividing spheres of influence." he stated that at any time, the chinese people would always firmly support the romanian people in their just struggle against foreign interference and aggression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

in his speech, comrade radulescu condemned imperialist and colonialist forces, above all u.s. imperialism, for attempting to continue to enslave and dominate the people of various countries and pushing ahead the policy of power politics and dictate including having recourse to force of arms to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. he stressed that u.s. troops must withdraw from taiwan -- an inseparable part of the people's republic of china, from south korea and indo-china. comrade radulescu spoke highly of the constantly developing fraternal friendship and relations of all-round cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and other fields between romania and china.

present at the banquet were diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, shen chien, jen yun-chung, tsao cheng, sun hsiao-feng, chou tzu-chien, tang tsung-lieh, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, chen wen-chun, fang ke, wang hai-jung, chen teh-ho, cheng yi-shan, feng hsi-ku, mao pao-chung and wang yueh-hsi, as well as representatives of the china-romania friendship people's commune.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech in Banquet in Honor of Rumanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

following is the full text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of the romanian government delegation led by gheorghe radulescu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania:

dear comrade gheorghe radulescu,

all dear comrades on the romanian government delegation,

comrades and friends:

we give a banquet here today to warmly welcome the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania led by comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, which is paying a friendly visit to our country. though it is the first time comrade radulescu has come to china, we are old friends and comrades. a common saying goes: "when old friends meet again, they are closer than ever."

the romanian comrades have made light of travelling thousands of miles, from the european front of the struggle against big power intervention and aggression to the eastern forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. you have visited our friendly neighbour, the democratic republic of viet nam, and seen for yourselves how the heroic vietnamese people fear neither brute force nor hardship and danger and are valiantly resisting u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world, how they have won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and set a brilliant example of a small nation defeating a big. your visit to viet nam once again shows the just stand of the romanian people in supporting the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the chinese people admire this.

the romanian people are a people who have a revolutionary fighting spirit. under the leadership of the romanian communist party, they have consistently opposed foreign interference, control and aggression, resolutely safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and won tremendous victories. recently, the romanian people, by carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, overcame an unusually big natural disaster this year and made great achievements in economic construction; at the same time, they firmly resisted foreign pressure which attempted to compel romania to abandon its independence and sovereignty by taking advantage of its difficulty. the chinese people express great admiration for the fraternal romanian people for their fearless, heroic fighting spirit in facing difficulties and pressure and extend warm congratulations to them on their big achievements in various fields. we are convinced that the 20 million romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, united as one, would surely surmount all the obstacles and difficulties on their road of advance and win still greater victories.

the development of the current world situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary people of the world and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has issued the call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" this militant call has received wide responses from people of various countries; the united front against u.s. imperialism has become ever stronger and more consolidated. an increasing number of countries are now carrying on heroic and stubborn struggles for national independence, for safeguarding state sovereignty and against bullying, interference and aggression by the super-powers. these struggles have dealt telling blows at the hegemony of the super-powers in pushing power politics and dividing spheres of influence. just as comrade nicolae ceausescu said at the u.n.o. general assembly session recently, "the time of the policy of domination and dictat is gone forever, the peoples can no longer be submitted by force." the romanian people have long opposed the enslavement and carving of small nations by big nations, constantly exposed and denounced the theory of "limited sovereignty", and carried out an unremitting struggle to safeguard the sacred right of all nations, big or small, being equal. they have won one victory after another, which have greatly encouraged the just struggles of other countries. the victorious struggles carried out by the people of romania and other countries are an eloquent proof of the truth that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

comrades, the people of china and romania have forged a profound friendship in the long years of revolutionary struggle. they always sympathize with and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and big-power hegemony. in recent years, the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries have registered a big development in all fields. these relations are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and are marked by mutual respect and complete equality. the romanian comrades can rest assured that, at any time, the chinese people will always firmly support the romanian people in their just struggle against foreign interference and aggression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

we are happy to note that there has been a remarkable increase in the exchange of visits by leaders of our two parties and countries since the beginning of this year. emil bodnaras, ion ionita and other leading comrades of the romanian party and government paid visits to china. we also sent delegations to visit romania. the current visit to china of the romanian government delegation led by comrade gheorghe radulescu will surely further strengthen the friendship and co-operation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and contribute to the development of our two countries' construction. finally, we wish the romanian government delegation a successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania;

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of romania,

to the health of comrade nicolae ceausescu,

to the health of comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

to the health of comrade gheorghe radulescu,

to the health of all the comrades on the romanian government delegation,

to the health of ambassador duma and his wife,

to the health of all the other romanian comrades present, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present exclamation

Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Radulescu Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, held talks this afternoon in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with comrade gheorghe radulescu, head of the romanian government delegation, member of the executive committee and member of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania.

taking part in the talks were:

on the chinese side: li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs;

on the romanian side: members of the romanian government delegation radu m. constantinescu, vice-chairman of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, and aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china.

before the talks, comrades chou en-lai, li hsien-nien and chiu hui-tso met comrade radulescu and all the comrades on the romanian government delegation he is leading, and posed for pictures with them.

present at the meeting were leading comrades of the chinese departments concerned chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, hsieh huai-ten, li tien-ching and nan hsu.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Rumania for Sweden

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 20, 1970)

the chinese table tennis team with chao hsi-wu as its leader and nan chih-kang as its deputy leader left here yesterday for sweden on a friendly visit after concluding its friendly visit in romania.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by aurel predescu, director of the sports competition department of the romanian state committee for physical culture and sports; danet sever, secretary general of the romanian table tennis association; and romanian table tennis players.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present at the airport.

during its friendly visit here, the chinese table tennis team had three friendly matches with the romanian table tennis team which were warmly applauded by the spectators. the chinese table tennis players joined the romanian table tennis players in training. they exchanged experience. members of the chinese team had a meeting with romanian young pioneers at the palace of children here and gave exhibition games for them.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, invited all diplomatic officials of the embassies of albania, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and korea to romania to hold a friendly meeting at the chinese embassy here on november 17. the chinese table tennis team gave a superb exhibition game.

anghel alexe, chairman of the romanian state committee for physical culture and sports, gave a banquet on november 18 in honour of the chinese table tennis team. ambassador chang hai-feng was present. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests repeatedly drank to the health of president nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao. this has fully demonstrated the militant friendship and solidarity between the two countries and two peoples.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Refutes Laird's Arrogant Ravings

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "refutation of laird's arrogant ravings". full text of the editorial follows:

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam and the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the republic of south viet nam issued statements on november 14 and 16 respectively, severely refuting u.s. secretary of defense melvin r. laird's shameless quibble over the u.s. imperialist crime of encroaching upon the democratic republic of viet nam. they sternly pointed out that all acts of resistance to the u.s. imperialist encroachments upon the sovereignty and territory of the democratic republic of viet nam are the vietnamese people's sacred right for self-defence. the chinese people resolutely support this just stand taken by the vietnamese people.

u.s. imperialism sent its pirate plane on november 13 to intrude into the airspace over ha tinh province of the democratic republic of viet nam to carry out provocations. the plane was brought down by the vietnamese people's army. this is a due punishment. however, laird frenziedly clamoured that the united states would "take appropriate action in response". he even uttered the nonsense that the intrusion by the u.s. plane into the democratic republic of viet nam was "to protect the lives" of u.s. servicemen. this is indeed arrogant to the extreme.

the vietnamese people have neither dispatched troops to invade florida state in the southern part of the united states, nor sent aircraft to encroach on new york state in the north. it is the united states which has dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops to occupy southern viet nam and sent large numbers of planes repeatedly to encroach on northern viet nam. what reason do the u.s. imperialists have to clamour about taking "action in response"? laird's so-called "response" is but a synonym of persistence in and expansion of aggression. this is an out-and-out gangster logic that "aggression is justified" exclamation.

what did he mean by saying "to protect the lives of our men"? didn't it mean "to protect the lives" of the aggressors and murderers? according to this logic of laird, the u.s. aggressor troops may barbarously massacre the vietnamese people with various kinds of up-to-date weapons from the air,

at sea and on the ground, while the vietnamese people can only wait for their death with folded arms. how can there be such a reasoning on earth that the u.s. aggressors allow themselves to kill people at will while the vietnamese people, victims of aggression, are not allowed to counter-attack? to speak frankly, if the lives of the u.s. aggressors were permitted to be protected, then the lives of the vietnamese people would not be protected. the vietnamese people have the right to annihilate the u.s. aggressors so long as the latter do not quit the land of viet nam.

laird made such truculent ravings not only to cover up the u.s. imperialist crime of aggression against the vietnamese people, but also to seek pretexts and prepare public opinion for further expanding the war of aggression in viet nam and indo-china and risking new military adventures. this is the accustomed tricks of u.s. imperialism. but, laird's attempt to intimidate the people of viet nam and the other countries in indo-china with war threats will definitely come to naught.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world." no war threat or intimidation by the u.s. imperialists can shake the iron will of the people of viet nam and the other countries in indo-china to carry through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; nor can they save u.s. imperialism from its defeat on the battlefields in viet nam and the rest of indo-china. should u.s. imperialism dare to risk any fresh military adventure against the democratic republic of viet nam and the rest of indo-china, what awaits it can only be a more disastrous failure.

the 700 million chinese people resolutely support the people of viet nam and the other countries in indo-china in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression, and pledge to be their stout backings. we are firmly convinced that final victory certainly belongs to the heroic people of viet nam and to the heroic people of the three countries in indo-china.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 20, 1970)

the chinese table tennis team with chao hsi-wu as its leader and pan chih-kang as its deputy leader arrived here this afternoon after a friendly visit to romania.

the chinese team was welcomed at the airport by allan ericsson, vice-president of the swedish table tennis association; jonn mannerheim, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese association; peter emsheimer, chairman of the swedish "clarte-confederation"; and friends from swedish sports and press circles.

wang tung, chinese ambassador to sweden, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

friends from the swedish-chinese association carried portraits of chairman mao, national flags of sweden and china and a streamer inscribed with the slogan "long live friendship

between the swedish and chinese people exclamation" to welcome the chinese table tennis team.

on behalf of the swedish-chinese asscciation, jonn mannerheim extended to chao hsi-wu, leader of the chinese team, the most ardent welcome to the chinese table tennis team and wished the team success in the visit. he said: "i am convinced that the friendly visit of the chinese table tennis team to sweden will further promote the friendship between the people of sweden and china."

chao hsi-wu, on behalf of the chinese table tennis team, expressed heartfelt thanks to the warm and friendly welcome accorded the chinese team by the swedish friends.

the chinese team will participate in the scandinavian international table tennis championships to be held at halmstad in south sweden, from november 26 to 29. it will also pay a friendly visit to the country.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

New Zambian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(HCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

jonathan kalunga chivunga, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zambia to the people's republic of china, arrived here by train today. end item

112108 -- guinean (bissau) patriotic armed forces fiercely attack portuguese colonial troops

conakry, november 19 (hsinhua) -- the guinean (bissau) patriotic armed forces launched fierce attacks on the portuguese colonial troops and won fresh victories in two and a half months since last august, according to a communique of the african independence party of guinea (bissau) and cape verde islands.

the communique said that during this period, the guinean (bissau) patriotic fighters launched successive attacks on the entrenched camps of the portuguese colonialists, laid 26 ambushes for the portuguese colonial troops and mounted 13 assaults on cities occupied by the enemy. as a result, they killed 153 colonial troops and wounded many others. they also destroyed 31 enemy military vehicles, sunk or wrecked 5 enemy vessels and captured 8 enemy camps.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Give Prominence to Proletarian Politics and Grasp Well the Ideological Revolutionization of Teachers

by

Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipal
No. 31 Middle School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 20, 1970)

In the brilliant "May 7 Directive," Chairman Mao pointed out, "The phenomenon of bourgeois intellectuals ruling our schools can no longer continue." Concerning the transformation of schools and the reform of the old educational system, apart from the basic problem of leadership, the main point lies in the transformation of the teaching force. To grasp the ideological revolutionization of teachers or not is actually a major problem of which class should exercise dictatorship over position. What position in which teachers' ideological revolutionization should be placed is actually a major problem of whether one desires to end the rule of bourgeois intellectuals over our schools.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The problem of educational reform is mainly one of teachers." Through practice we came to understand that to solve well this main problem, we must give prominence to proletarian politics and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to the transformation and building of the teaching force.

Let Revolutionary Mass Criticism Blaze the Trail and Solve the Problem of Whom To Serve

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The problem of whom to serve is a fundamental one, and one of principle." Though there is a large host of problems involving teachers yet the key problem is one of which class to serve.

Under the leadership of the Workers' and PLA Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Team stationed in the school, we over the past year and more vigorously grasped the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. With revolutionary mass criticism blazing the trail, we helped teachers to solve the problem of whom to serve, mainly in three aspects.

(1) To counter such erroneous ideas existing in certain teachers as "suffering as a teacher," "running away from struggle and criticism," we conducted class education. We recounted in a big way the history of struggle between two lines in the area of education and described in a big way the historical lessons in the restoration of capitalism by Soviet revisionism. This was to heighten teachers' consciousness of teaching for the sake of a consolidated proletarian dictatorship and for the sake of revolution.

In the past, a teacher in our school showed lack of feeling for educational work, for students and for the teaching of language, and thought of a change to become a worker. Through the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and class education, this teacher initially cultivated the idea of teaching for the sake of revolution, and energetically participated in practical educational revolution. He earned good praise.

(2) To counter such in-the-middle thinking of certain teachers as marked by a lack of lofty ideals and a desire not for a remarkable work record but for a passable work record, we conducted education concerning the lofty communist objectives and fostered the idea of bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause for the emancipation of the whole mankind. We constantly gave education to the broad masses of teachers in the international situation and made them study over and again Chairman Mao's teaching, "China should make a greater contribution to humanity." The broad masses of teachers were made to understand that the three-foot-high rostrum was closely linked with the five big continents and four big oceans and that the great task shouldered by teachers in bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause was a major problem bearing on the world revolution. The broad masses of teachers achieved a broader horizon at heart than before and a higher level of thinking.

A certain comrade said, "In the past, I just contented myself with a sidewise look at the number of 31 (No. 31 Middle School) and a vertical look at the number of 24 (24 hours in a day). Now I understand that as a revolutionary teacher in the era of Mao Tse-tung, I must occupy my mind with the motherland and look far over the world and cherish the ambition to emancipate the whole mankind and sweep into the dustbin of history the old feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist educational systems witnessed over the past several thousand years. I must throughout my life strive for the creation of a new proletarian educational system and the cultivation of reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause capable of carrying the world revolution through to the end!"

Many comrades expressed the determination that to enable the early emancipation of the people of the world, we must exhaust every ounce of our strength in studying, following closely and implementing the great leader Chairman Mao's directives.

(3) To counter the idea of seeking a leisurely and comfortable life and pursuing personal fame and wealth on the part of certain teachers and the idea of "having enough money to enjoy the evening of life in retirement" on the part of some old teachers, we conducted education on continuous revolution and fostered the idea of carrying through the proletarian educational revolution to the end. We constantly gave the broad masses of teachers education on the nature of an arduous and great task in the proletarian educational revolution and on internal and international situations. We organized everyone to discuss three "how-to-do's": With the industrial and agricultural fronts moving ahead, how to do with the educational front? With the fraternal schools moving ahead, how to do with the No. 31 Middle School? With some work done by the No. 31 Middle School in the first stage, how should we do hereafter?

The broad masses of teachers were made to understand that if the school was to continue the revolution, teachers must first continue the revolution. The proletarian educational revolution being undertaken by us was a great cause unprecedented in the educational history of mankind. Therefore, there was not an iota of reason for us to relax our efforts a bit. We must guard against arrogance and rashness and uphold the spirit of "racing against time" in making ceaseless revolution and ceaseless progress.

Receive Re-education from Workers, Peasants and Soldiers, Heighten Consciousness of Continuous Revolution

The fundamental way for the ideological revolution of teachers is for them to integrate with and receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers and to temper and transform themselves assiduously on the first line of the three major revolutionary movements. Only thus can the teachers have a real mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought. And only so can they really solve the problem of whom to serve.

Over the past year and more, 15 teachers of our school split up into two groups to head for the "May 7" Cadres School to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. But why should some of them have spent much time in factories and rural areas without making much progress?

Through the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, everyone came to understand that in ideological transformation, the strong point lay in consciousness. "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes the base of change, and external causes become operative only through internal causes." Whether we can receive genuine re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers--the key lies in whether we have the wish and the determination to integrate with workers, peasants and soldiers. If we lack the consciousness of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, then the very fact of being with them every day seems nothing but a physical presence and a mental absence. On the contrary, a strong wish to integrate with workers, peasants and soldiers will mean our consciously trying every way to make use of every opportunity to keep in contact with workers, peasants and soldiers and taking the initiative to strive for re-education from them.

A fine arts teacher of our school was often invited over by factories, farms and army units to create by painting the brilliant image of the great leader Chairman Mao. At first, he did not think of this as an opportunity to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. Later, we helped make him understand that we must make the most of every opportunity to come in contact with the workers, peasants and soldiers in order to set forth the old ideas and bring back new ideas.

Later, every time he went out painting portraits, he took the initiative to watch the actions of workers, peasants and soldiers. He pondered over his own ideas and looked for shortcomings. He set forth the filth from the depths of his soul and invited the workers, peasants and soldiers to help him combat self-interest. Because this comrade got a firm grip on all opportunities to strive for re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers, he not only did a pretty good painting job but also underwent tremendous ideological changes. He was determined to give his all to the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause.

To instill deep into the minds of people the idea of consciously taking the initiative to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, we cited him a typical example. This gave a big education to the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole school. Everyone energetically strove for an opportunity for long-term tempering on the one hand. On the other, everyone constantly took the initiative to strive for help from the master workers and the PLA comrades of the propaganda team, and consciously got a firm grip on such opportunities as learning from workers, learning from peasants, summer harvesting, military training, to transform themselves and seek an increasingly heightened consciousness of continuous revolution, with the workers, peasants and soldiers taken as examples.

Continuously Deepen Revolutionary Mass Criticism

With the continuous deepening and progress of the proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois world outlook originally ruling various vocational fields in educational work received a heavy pounding. That the proletariat wants to occupy and transform the whole educational position with Mao Tse-tung's thought will inevitably touch the soul of every teacher in a deeper and deeper way. Therefore, we must conquer all erroneous ideas with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only thus can we carry through to the end the struggle of shattering bourgeois ideas and promoting proletarian ideas in the ideological area.

The main point of our understanding called for a timely grasp, on discovering the beginnings of problems, a grasp of key points in the lever and in the line and a repeated grasp of prominent problems. Every grasp must penetrate, to have the stuff deep in the soul dredged out. We must also stand high and conduct an analysis of lines from the high plane of applying which world outlook to the transformation of the school, and seek a continuous heightening of the broad masses of teachers' consciousness of shattering private interests and promoting public interests in the struggle between two lines.

In the process of the vigorous grasping of the teachers' ideological revolutionization, we came to understand deeply that the influence of old habit in teachers' minds was still extensively felt in various vocational fields in educational work. Therefore, to carry through to the end the struggle for elimination of bourgeois ideas and establishment of proletarian ideas, we must unfold sustaining revolutionary mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line in the various vocational areas of educational work.

Last year, several classes of first year students in our school got cited as "4-good" units. At that time, some teachers held that erroneous ideas could no longer find much of a market in classes. They relaxed the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. Some other teachers believed that though these several classes had been cited "4-good" units yet their scholastic performance was not so good as that of the students of several other classes of the same year. They were determined to surpass the latter in scholastic performance. Because in the teachers' mind there still remained the remnant poison of such ideas as "putting intellectual education first" and "marks in command," so certain students came under the influence of it and among them appeared the tendency to compete purely in scholastic performance and relax the effort in political-ideological work.

We discovered this problem in its beginnings and in time pointed out to the teachers that though externally it seemed that the students were competing for marks yet actually it was the teachers vying for honor. The trouble lay in the casting away of the important weapon of revolutionary mass criticism.

We helped these several teachers to seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking. Through a penetrating criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, we set right again the relations between the "one-good" and the "three-good." The teachers further fostered the idea of teaching for revolution. The students also further fostered the idea of studying for revolution. Not only scholastic performance records moved forward but also tremendous achievements were scored in transforming the thinking of students and especially in helping the backward students, due to the primary attention being paid to politics by teachers.

During the summer harvesting this year, a breach occurred in a big nullah of a production team. The water gushing out threatened to inundate a vast stretch of crops in the neighborhood. At the scene the students of several classes shouted at the top of their voices, "Safeguard the fruits of poor and lower-middle peasants' labor with our blood and our lives." Plunging without hesitation into the chest-deep water, they formed three human walls blocking the gap. For over an hour, they persisted in fighting. With tears of emotion, the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "With such good successors around, we poor and lower-middle peasants can set our hearts at rest!"

Because all along we persisted in the vigorous grasping of the ideological revolutionization of teachers and had material construction led by spiritual construction, we gave an effective boost to the smooth progress of various concrete tasks in the educational reform. The bountiful fruits of the educational reform in turn strengthened our determination and confidence in grasping well the ideological revolutionization of teachers. We deeply felt that to grasp well the ideological revolutionization of teachers, the key lay in the proper grasp of ideological revolutionization of the leading squad.

We are determined to study seriously the important experience of Ch'inghua University and whip up further a new height in the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and grasp the work of ideological revolutionization of teachers in a firm, prudent and thorough manner. We must strive for the building of a force of new-type proletarian teachers and the carrying through to the last of the proletarian educational revolution.

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Grasp Revolutionary Criticism During the Revolution in Education, Help the Masses of Teachers Remolding Their World Outlook

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 19, 1970)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "Fight self and repudiate revisionism" the Revolutionary Committee of the Northeast People's University, while leading the teachers of the whole school in the practice of revolution in education, has carried out the remolding of world outlook in close conjunction with the deepening development of revolutionary criticism, thereby stimulating the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and enabling the revolution in education to advance and develop in depth.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Northeast People's University, in the process of leading the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the school, has roused the masses to use the sharp weapon of revolutionary criticism to deal the class enemies effective blows and to eliminate the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line in education. In the practice of teaching, some teachers again showed their fame and gain mentality and their purely professional viewpoint. The school's revolutionary committee felt that in order to solve this problem it was necessary to carry out the revolutionary mass criticism in close conjunction with the remolding of the teachers' world outlook, so as to further eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education. Because of this, for every proposal drafted and every lesson given in the practice of educational reform, the teachers were always guided to associate their thinking with the deeply developing revolutionary criticism. As a result the consciousness of the teachers for class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was greatly enhanced.

In June this year, after the University took in a group of new worker, peasant and soldier students, some teachers had wrong views on the question of whether or not to take political education as the central link. Some of the teachers felt that "since the new students are from the ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers, their hearts must be red and their class origin must be good and if they do not study their profession well, the two years of study would be wasted." Some of the teachers also felt that since they themselves are subjects for re-education, all they get to do is to teach the courses well. Under such conditions, many teachers were anxious to grasp academic matters and devoted themselves to the preparation of lessons.

Seizing upon these living ideas, the schools' revolutionary committee organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in schools is carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students." The revisionist viewpoints like "mental training is primary" and "put profession in command" were criticized. It was brought home to all that to teach professional subjects, without paying attention to politics is actually to place bourgeois politics in command. In teaching, if proletarian world outlook is not used to transform the students, then the students will be transformed by

bourgeois world outlook, and the purely "impart knowledge" type of education does not exist. The teachers were enabled to heighten their consciousness in transforming their world outlook and carrying out the policy--"Education must serve the proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor."

A teacher from the Department of Chinese, on his own initiative, went among the students and enlightened them by telling of the bitter experience he had gained, that is, he devoted himself to academic matters without bringing proletarian politics to the fore and gradually fell into the quagmire of revisionism. He helped them correct their attitude toward study and to place resolute and correct political orientation above everything else. Some of the teachers discovered that a small number of students engaged in the practice of writing were seeking the use of beautiful and flowery phrases. They pointed out to the students they should keep the true color of the workers, peasants and soldiers and use the plain and simple language of the workers, peasants and soldiers in giving expression to their sentiments and feelings. The new students were very pleased with this method.

A teacher of the Department of Physics prepared some teaching material on fundamental theories and took it to class for lecture. He discovered that it was still unsuitable because the content was still full of principles and theories, and that he had not broken out of the old confines of the bourgeois teaching method.

The teachers studied again Chairman Mao's teaching: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental" and during the mass criticism and repudiation they joined in denouncing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education which had poisoned them. One young teacher said at the criticism meeting: "The reason I have always clung to the former method was because I was afraid that by throwing it away I might lose my 'capital.' I was afraid to face up to the reality and to 'lose face.'" This actually is a refusal to cast away the spiritual shackles of the bourgeois mentality of seeking fame and gain and the "slavish compradore philosophy" Liu Shao-ch'i had hung on our necks. It is also a new manifestation of the concept of private ownership of knowledge. From this we can see that without a violent ideological struggle the old system cannot easily be smashed. Everybody realized that the reform in teaching material is a profound ideological revolution. Only by criticizing the revisionist thinking in education and transforming the bourgeois world outlook of the teachers can revolutionized new teaching material be produced. This kind of criticism has deeply touched the souls of the teachers, and they are determined to be completely revolutionary, and together with the students, are prepared in the three great revolutionary movements to accept re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, to take part in the experiment and production of model products, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, to prepare new teaching material that meets the requirements of the revolution in education.

In the process of carrying out the remolding of world outlook for intellectuals in close connection with the unfolding of the revolutionary criticism, the Revolutionary Committee of the Northeast People's University

has also taken a discerning view of the broad masses of teachers. They not only look at the fact that their active fervor is a contributing factor to the revolution in education, which is the main stream, but also understand that during the revolution in education it is only natural for teachers to reveal bourgeois ideology. Because of this, the revolutionary committee of the school gives full play to the self-initiativeness of the teachers: in self-revolution, rouse them to combat self-interest and repudiate revisionism, laying emphasis on self-education. They helped one another, made analysis together and reasoned things out. By doing so it will enable the revolutionary mass criticism to develop in depth, and to become a great dynamic force in remolding the world outlook of the teachers.

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Strengthen the Ideological Character, the Pinpointing Character and the Militant Character of Revolutionary Mass Criticism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1970)

The Party committee of the Tientsin Textile Machinery Plant, in leading the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism has applied the materialist dialectical concept to the analysis of new problems arising from struggle-criticism-transformation, thus enabling criticism to continue to deepen effectively for the promotion of ideological revolutionization among the people, and lending impetus to the development throughout the plant of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Textile Machinery Plant is an advanced unit on the industrial front in Tientsin municipality. Under the spiritual inspiration of the 9th Party Congress the plant has made resolute use of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, in conjunction with the various work of struggle-criticism-transformation, to develop revolutionary mass criticism and bring about a flourishing scene in revolution and production throughout the plant. Under the extremely favorable situation, the Party committee of this plant has deeply realized, that the more favorable the situation is, the more it becomes necessary to pay attention to firmly grasping revolutionary mass criticism, for only then can the residual poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i be eliminated and the extremely favorable situation be developed continuously. Based on the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "Party committee must not merely 'grasp,' but must 'firmly grasp,'" they have firmly grasped the struggle in the ideological sphere and developed revolutionary mass criticism deeply and persistently.

In the course of revolutionary mass criticism, leading members at various levels have stood on the front line and served as leaders of revolutionary mass criticism. In the plant there is a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee in charge of work allocation with the responsibility for grasping production.

During the purification of class ranks and the consolidation and building of the Party, he persisted in keeping proletarian politics to the fore and obtained results in his work. However, under the situation with victories continuously being scored in revolution and production, for a time he grasped only production to the neglect of ideology. The masses criticized him for "grasping only the head of a hammer instead of that of a man." When he heard this criticism from the masses, he studied again Chairman Mao's great teaching on "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Upon reviewing the experiences and lessons before the great proletarian cultural revolution, he realized that the reason for committing the same old mistake again mainly lay in his feeling of complacency in the face of achievement and his relaxation of efforts in criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary black line, "production first." He traced his

thinking to the time when he was deputy director of the plant before the great proletarian cultural revolution, when he only buried his head in production without placing politics to the fore. As a result he made mistakes. At a mass criticism meeting attended by leadership groups and members of various workshops, he took the lead in fiercely criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise of "production first." His speech was a great revelation to all.

Since leading members at various levels took part in mass criticism to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism, it gradually deepened mass criticism in the whole plant. The masses of workers said with satisfaction, "When the leadership grasps firmly, the masses follow closely; when the leadership takes the lead, the masses are full of zeal."

Following the development of struggle-criticism-transformation in depth, a higher demand was placed on revolutionary mass criticism. The plant's Party committee and leaders at various levels in the plant actively led the broad masses, by using Chairman Mao's concept of materialist dialecticism, to analyze the new problems which had cropped up during struggle-criticism-transformation and to strengthen the ideological character, the pinpointing character and the militant character of mass criticism, thus enabling the broad revolutionary masses to further define clearly the demarcation line between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and to insure that the various tasks connected with struggle-criticism-transformation will follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and develop in depth.

In the initial stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in this plant, a mass criticism campaign was launched against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line put in operation by Liu Shao-ch'i in the building of political power. The organizational structure was simplified. The number of personnel in offices and departments was reduced from the original 554 to 144, and that at the basic level was reinforced. This was a move welcomed by the broad masses of workers and people. Later, however, some of the people on the revolutionary committee began making excuses for the pressure of work and the shortage of hands in order to gradually siphon back a portion of the personnel from the basic levels. The workers sharply criticized this practice and said, "The workers sent to the grassroots level don the clothes of workers for a few days and then change back to the uniforms of cadres." The criticism of the masses attracted serious attention from the Party committee who immediately organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's great teachings, "It must not be assumed that the new system can be completely consolidated the moment it is established, for that is impossible. It has to be consolidated step by step," and "better troops and simpler administration." They made an analysis on the vicissitudes that had occurred. They discovered that although the operational structure was reorganized, the old mentality and the old force of habits still continued to make trouble in the minds of the people, and routinism and departmentalism of the old work-style had not been completely overcome. Thereupon everybody linked up their thinking with reality to further criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and heightened their

awareness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines. They once again simplified the operational structure and drew up a set of revolutionary comprehensive measures to promote effectively the revolutionization of the mentality of the leadership groups and the revolutionization of the methods of work. As a result of this incident, they deeply realized that in order to lay down in a concrete manner Chairman Mao's important directive of "Carry out struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously," it was necessary to correctly handle the relationship of struggle-criticism-transformation. The first and foremost objective of transformation is to transform the thinking of the people, and mass criticism is an important weapon for effecting this transformation, for only by deeply and thoroughly criticizing old things could new things be firmly established.

The leading members of the revolutionary committee of the Textile Machinery Plant deeply realized that in order to score a definite success in revolutionary mass criticism, it was necessary to continue and deepen it. In order to deepen it, diligent work must be done to remold the world outlook. To eliminate the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they had during the revolutionary mass criticism campaign voluntarily opened up their minds to let the flames of mass criticism scorch the inner depths of their souls and to consciously trigger a revolution within their depths, and thus to remold the world outlook and realize this fundamental aim of the people's ideological revolutionization.

In this plant there is a Party committee deputy secretary, a new cadre who emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. After he took charge of leadership work, because of his relaxed efforts in remolding the world outlook, he grew arrogant and complacent, enjoyed only words of praise and disliked criticisms. When the masses said he had changed, he still would not listen to them. Later, when the Party committee of the plant held a small rectification study class for members of the leading bodies in Party organizations at various levels, he used the "five musts" for Party members stipulated in the new Party Constitution as reference to antagonize his world outlook, criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "joining the Party in order to climb up the ladder" and expressed a determination to discard his selfish heart and to foster a red heart. From then on he set root on the basic level, so that he would not be separated from manual labor physically or from the masses emotionally, and thus becoming a motive force as well as a target for the revolution. His earnestness in remolding his world outlook was favorably commended by the people. Recently he was rated by the masses as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the revolutionary mass criticism campaign, leading members of the Party committee in close conjunction with the realities of class struggle, while leading the masses in the struggle against the class enemies, carried out more consciously a struggle against the non-proletarian thinking in their own minds and promoted revolutionization in the thinking of the broad masses of people. Last year when a new batch of young workers arrived at the plant, a small handful of class enemies was secretly disseminating among the workers feudalistic, bourgeois and revisionist poison by propagating the bourgeois way of living in an attempt to win over and corrode them.

Some of the young workers, carrying on their backs the baggage of "being born red," relaxed their efforts in ideological remolding and failed to see through the trick of the class enemies. As a result they fell into the enemies' trap. When the leadership of the plant discovered that, it immediately unfolded mass criticism against the class enemies who tried to woo and corrode. At the same time it organized the young workers to visit the "Santiaoshih Class Education Exhibition" and invited workers who had suffered greatly to tell about past bitterness and present happiness. It directed them to dig for the root of bitterness and to remember the source of happiness. It criticized fiercely the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and to rouse the proletarian sentiments of one and all. On that basis, it further guided the young people to associate their thinking with reality, check their stand and search for the causes of danger from their world outlook. After the education many young people heightened their consciousness of the struggle, exposed and criticized angrily the crimes of the class enemies and smashed their nefarious plots. The young people said they were determined to follow closely behind Chairman Mao and, in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, to temper themselves to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

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INDOCTRINATION

Leading Cadres at Various Levels in Peking Take the Lead in Studying and Applying Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1970)

(NCNA Peking, November 19) Leading cadres at various levels in Peking municipality actively respond to the call issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. They are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works. Large groups of the leading cadres, particularly the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, take the lead in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way in close combination with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. This gives a great impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups and heightens their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With a view to taking a firm hold of the study carried out by the leading cadres at various levels, Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee not only strengthens its study, but also issues a notice calling upon cadres at all levels, particularly the leading cadres, to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works, to put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position of all work, and to make concrete arrangements for the steps, time and methods of their study. The leaderships of various ch'ü, hsien and bureaus and the grass-roots level units under them hold study classes and discussion and application meetings of leading cadres to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way. Many units also ask the masses to hold rating and give criticism. They are praised by the masses. This further pushes the broad masses to carry out study.

Tightly Grasping the Fundamentals, Continuously Raising Consciousness in the Struggle between the Two Lines

After study, many leading cadres deeply realized that: Class struggle in the socialist society will invariably be reflected in the Party and in the leading groups at various levels. The leadership of any units, whether consciously or unconsciously, is carrying out a particular political line, either a correct one or a wrong one. Only by tightly grasping the key link of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and continuously raising the consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line shall we be able to lead the masses to carry on the revolution and advance from victory to victory.

The leading cadres of some units in Hsich'eng ch'ü formerly had this wrong opinion: After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle between the two lines has already gone out of existence and strenuous efforts should now be made to carry out production. Consequently, they

delved into production and slackened political and ideological work. No matter how vigorously they worked, they failed to carry out production well.

The revolutionary committee of this ch'ü held a study class of leading cadres for three terms in succession and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in summing up the work it had done after its establishment, and tightly grasped the struggle between the two lines. After this study, all comrades realized that: As long as class struggle exists, the struggle between the two lines continues to exist. Whether we give prominence to politics or just uphold the simple business viewpoint is a concrete expression of the struggle between the two lines. Only by constantly putting the firm and correct political orientation in the first place will the leadership be able to grasp and exercise power well for the proletariat, otherwise, it is "putting on new shoes and walking on the old road."

With thinking raised, the leading groups at various levels in this ch'ü led the broad revolutionary masses to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to tightly grasp the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, thereby giving a great impetus to the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, productive construction and various other tasks.

Early this year, the revolutionary committee of Miyun hsien applied the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in summing up the work it did last year. It discovered that this hsien had lagged behind some advanced hsien. It affirmed the achievements made and then analyzed the various problems in the work of the whole hsien and "made every effort to find out the principal contradiction." After investigation, it discovered that the main cause was that it did not tightly grasp class struggle and the problems of a few brigades with "hard spots" had long remained unresolved. These units were few in number but would have great influence. Accordingly, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle," and taking the "six factories and two schools" as the example, its leading cadres went personally to stay and work in the units with "hard spots," extensively aroused the masses and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, thus hitting at the class enemies and educating the masses of the people. The broad masses were in surging fighting spirits and stepped up an earth-shaking campaign of "learning from Tachai in agriculture." This year's grain output in the whole hsien outstripped the highest level in the past.

In light of the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party and their personal experience in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and in close combination with the practice in the three great revolutionary struggles, the leading cadres and many units studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works and relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They understood more deeply: The simple class feeling cannot take the place of the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines; personal experience in work cannot take the place of the theory of revolution. Only by studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking well shall we be able to get rid of our blindness, strengthen our consciousness and correctly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Vigorously Remolding Subjective World While Remolding Objective World

"The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie." Many leading cadres have learned from study and practice that the struggle between the two lines in the Party is, in the last analysis, a struggle between the two world outlooks and only by establishing the proletarian world outlook in their minds will they be able to remold the world according to the outlook of the proletariat. Therefore, they persist in combining the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works with the study of the "three constantly read articles," regularly hold open-door rectification campaigns and, while remolding the objective world, make strenuous efforts to remold their subjective world.

After the establishment of its revolutionary committee, Peking Microdetector Plant fulfilled its production plan in an all-round manner for 24 months running. But, in the 25th month, it failed to accomplish one of the targets of the production plan which it originally had no doubt about. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant asked the representatives of the workers' philosophic study group to join them in using Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to analyze the contradiction. They realized that this question was shown in production but was caused by the fact that some leading cadres fostered conceit and complacency in the face of achievements. Accordingly, the principal leading cadres of this factory conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," went on their initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism in the leading groups and at meetings of this factory, aroused the workers and cadres of the whole plant to vigorously uncover contradictions and find out shortcomings, thereby giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the whole plant. This year's plan was accomplished 103 days ahead of schedule.

After taking up his post, one of the vice chairmen of the revolutionary committee of Peking No. 3 Rolling Mill at first dared not take responsibility in his work, fearing that he would make mistakes again. With this living idea in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "Everything in the world invariably has a dual character," and "In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." He deeply realized that: He formerly made mistakes. This also has a dual character as far as he himself is concerned. On the one hand, he should correctly draw the lessons of history, conscientiously remold his world outlook, pluck up his revolutionary spirit, strengthen his consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and carry on the revolution in a better way. On the other hand, he may "be afraid of walking because he has stumbled," take an ideological load, hesitate and dare not go forward; this is precisely an expression of the bourgeois individualist world outlook. Accordingly, he relentlessly fought against his idea of "half-baked revolution," replaced "fear" with "daring," imposed stern demands on himself in various tasks, took an active part in labor, learned from the masses, and

used his experience of past mistakes to help other cadres. After making achievements in work, he persisted in treating himself through the viewpoint of "dividing one into two," vigorously fought against the idea that "work is near completion," imposed sterner demands on himself, and often joined the workers in labor, study and struggle. He came closer to the masses ideologically.

After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, more and more leading cadres, new and old, became more conscious in carrying out the mass line. They persisted in making investigations, adopted different methods to appropriately handle qualitatively different contradictions and worked penetratingly and elaborately, thereby helping the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels further raise their level of leadership over the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Developing the Revolutionary Style of Integrating Theory with Practice in Study

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The question of style of study concerns the method of thinking of the leading organs and all the cadres and Party members, it concerns our attitude toward Marxism-Leninism, it concerns the attitude of comrades of the whole Party toward their work. This being so, the question of style of study is very important and is a question of prime importance." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, many leading cadres take the three great revolutionary movements as the great classroom for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, study and apply them in the course of struggle and continuously study them at a new level.

A revolutionary cadre of the revolutionary leading group of Peking Municipal Bureau of Metallurgy was very much worried when the leadership sent him to work in a factory where class struggle was acute and complicated. He feared that he would get into trouble if he did not handle the work well. In the violent ideological struggle, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." He greatly strengthened his revolutionary courage. He got together with the comrades of the PLA's propaganda team and the revolutionary committee of this factory to fully arouse the masses to tightly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, bringing about a tremendous change in the outlook of this factory, enabling himself to receive new tempering in the struggle and making initial success in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The No. 1 man of the revolutionary committee of Fengt'ai ch'U always felt that he had much work to do and could hardly spare any time for study. Later, bearing this question in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and realized that he was so very busy because he had not conscientiously read Chairman Mao's works, could not grasp the principal contradiction in his work and buried himself in day-to-day work all day long. Accordingly,

he made every effort to tightly grasp ideological revolutionization of the leading groups at various levels in this ch'ü. Meanwhile, he strengthened collective leadership of the ch'ü revolutionary committee, divided the work among the comrades, paid attention to analyzing and studying the law of work. As a result, his work gradually turned to be active instead of being carried out passively. He also could spare time for his study.

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AGRICULTURE

Scientific Farming Guided by Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works Brings Stable High Yields to Desert Land

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 23, 1970)

commune members of a production team on china's northwest desert land have reaped good harvests for many years by transforming dry alkali and gravel land. grain yield in 1969 averaged 4.95 tons per hectare, double the 1963 amount. they achieved this through scientific farming guided by chairman mao's philosophic concepts.

the paiyangho no. 4 production team on the outskirts of yumen, kansu province, is situated at the foot of the chilien mountains, more than 2,000 metres above sea level, with only 110 frost-free days a year. the team's more than 33 hectares of farmland consisted of dry soil which water could not seep through, gravel soil which would not retain water, or barren land caused by alkalinity. many people thought that these natural conditions made it impossible to achieve stable high yields.

team leader li chih-chi, an old poor peasant, got the other poor and lower-middle peasants together in 1962 to study chairman mao's brilliant works "on practice" and "on contradiction". chairman mao teaches: "... in given conditions, each of the contradictory aspects within a thing transforms itself into its opposite, changes its position to that of its opposite." this enlightened the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members who came to realize that it is people who create conditions. people armed with mao tsetung thought could transform bad conditions into good ones.

a campaign for farmland capital construction, centred on soil improvement, started in the winter of 1963. the commune members battled in snow and storm for three successive winters to turn nearly 10 hectares of alkali land, one-fourth of the total farmland, into stable and high-yielding land. per-hectare yield rose from 2.45 tons in 1963 to about 3.85 tons in 1965.

there was a new upsurge in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the commune members made further efforts in scientific farming under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts and won new victories, one after another.

once a new high-yield strain of broad bean was recommended to the production team as producing 30 per cent more than the local strain. but the first year's yield of the new strain which was sown on a large area was in fact lower. the commune members studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "... when you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well." following this teaching, they sowed a small plot to the new broad bean and carefully studied its growth. they found that it grew more rapidly after shooting than the local strain and ripened earlier. therefore the appropriate field care was to seed more and water and weed earlier. they applied this experience to large tracts. when they found

new problems arising on the large area, they tried to solve them on the small experimental plot. so the per-hectare yield of the new broad bean was 5.1 and 5.25 tons respectively in 1968 and 1969, more than double that of the local strain.

the team on another occasion adopted a new variety of high-yield wheat but the harvest was not as good as it had expected. in studying this problem, the team counted the number of grains in one kilogram of wheat and found that the new variety contained 7,000 fewer than the local variety in that amount. if the same weight of seed of the new variety were sown per hectare as the local one, it would be a thin planting and the yield was bound to be lower.

these two experiences gave the team a profound education in mao tsetung thought. chairman mao teaches: "in considering each form of motion of matter, we must observe the points which it has in common with other forms of motion. but what is especially important and necessary, constituting as it does the foundation of our knowledge of a thing, is to observe what is particular to this form of motion of matter, namely, to observe the qualitative difference between this form of motion and other forms." the team has since then taken the six varieties of high-yield wheat it sows, weighed each in 1,000 grain units and on this basis made experiments in sowing. as the wheat was ripening, they would count the number of ears with grain per mou (one-fifteenth of a hectare) and the average number of grains per ear. this became their scientific data in calculating the seeds needed per-hectare for rational close planting of the different varieties of wheat the following year.

the team has made continued achievements in scientific farming by studying contradictions carefully and grasping the inherent law of the development of things. wild oats grew in the fields and kept back an increase in wheat output. to solve this problem, the scientific research group of the team used chairman mao's philosophic concepts as their weapon to determine the law of the growth of wild oats. the group found that wild oats sprouted and shot just around the time of wheat sowing. having discovered this, the team delayed wheat sowing. after the wild oats had generally shot, the team ploughed them under and then sowed early-ripening high-yield wheat. this helped control the wild oats and increased wheat output.

the poor and lower-middle peasants persevere in using chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide their scientific farming. in this way, they have now grasped the laws of growth of various kinds of crops. they apply manure and irrigate the fields according to the specific conditions of each plot and control the growth of seedlings growing too fast, help along the weak ones and encourage the growth of sturdy ones. as a result, the crops grow evenly and output increases year by year. the peasants said: "our practice shows the inexhaustible strength of chairman mao's philosophic concepts in guiding our scientific farming."

STOCKBREEDING

Thriving New Inner Mongolian Livestock Area

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 23, 1970)

once poor and sandy wushenchao grassland has been transformed into a new thriving livestock area thanks to heroic efforts by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the wushenchao people's commune on the ordos highlands in inner mongolia over the past twelve years. they follow chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and have the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

although the commune works 1,400 square kilometres of land in the northeastern part of maowusu desert, it has only 839 households with a population of 3,500. the bulk of the people -- 2,940 -- are of mongolian nationality, the rest being of han nationality. more than half its land consisted of shifting sand dunes. the rest was cut up by big and small sand dunes into some 10,000 grazing grounds and often subject to wind and sand storms. ordos wind storms bring whirling, blinding sand every winter and spring.

wushenchao set up a people's commune in 1958. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the people of the nationalities in the commune made up their minds to change the desert and check the shifting sands. in order to achieve this it was necessary to plant sand wormwood, a kind of sand fixing grass, and sand willows. but wushenchao has vast sandy wastes and a very small population, averaging two and a half people to the square kilometre at that time. it would be a stupendous task to plant these sand fixers. in addition wushenchao grassland was overgrown with a poisonous weed called intoxicating needle grass. when eaten by horses, it either causes them to die of poisoning or makes them emaciate and weak. these weeds would have to be replaced by good grass for the cattle to thrive. but the people were undaunted by these difficulties. time and again they studied chairman mao's brilliant "three constantly-read articles" from which they drew inexhaustible strength and the determination to transform the desert into good pastures.

in summer some 1,000 people would dig out the poisonous weed to let the grass proliferate. in autumn, they would plant sand wormwood and sand willows on the edge of the desert.

as they were transforming the desert area and building the grassland, class enemies spread feudal superstitions such as "the mountains, water, grass and trees in wushenchao were all arranged by god and must not be altered." communist party member paojihletai, a good daughter of the wushenchao poor and lower-middle herdsmen, led them in carrying out a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemies and smashed their scheme. she also led the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in recalling their bitter suffering before liberation. paojihletai warmly propagated invincible mao tsetung thought among the commune members. she reminded them that chairman mao teaches: "on a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted." the old society had brought poverty and misery to wushenchao. she urged them to use their own hands and draw a magnificent picture of communism. whenever difficulties appeared, she would always fight in the forefront and chose the heaviest work. she was a vanguard and a model for the others. led by her, the people planted more than 666 hectares of sand wormwood the first year, with a survival rate of 70 per cent.

from then on, they carried on the battle against the sand every year. in the past twelve years, through planting sand wormwood and sand willows, they have fixed more than 6,666 hectares of shifting sand dunes and transformed over 4,800 hectares of barren shifting sand into green pastures. they destroyed the poisonous weeds on more than 80,000 hectares of pasture land and, with unbaked-bricks and willow branches, fenced in more than 4,666 hectares of pasture land, of which 2,666 hectares are winter grazing grounds. they planted more than 112 hectares of tree belts and timber trees to fix shifting sand. they sank more than 500 wells on the pastures, averaging one to two wells for a herd of livestock to drink. the number of livestock has increased tremendously in the past twelve years. apart from providing the state with more than 55,000 head of livestock, over 96,000 hides and more than 400 tons of wool, their total livestock is now over 100,700 head, more than double the total in 1958.

animal husbandry used to be the only economy on the wushenchao grassland. the people had to drive their animals some 400 kilometres away to bring back grain from neighbouring farming areas. this would take a month. after the people's commune was set up, the wushenchao commune members, following chairman mao's teaching "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent; not one of them can be dispensed with. they must be placed on an equal footing", opened farmland and planted grain. with the help of the han nationality commune members and in a few years of hard work, they learned agricultural skills and produced a big quantity of grain.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia flagrantly pushed the trash of "separating agricultural production from stockbreeding" and opposed combining them. a capitalist-roader in the league went so far in 1965 as to forbid the wushenchao commune to develop agriculture and forced the commune members to pull up the shoots of the growing crops.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and overthrew his agents in inner mongolia. the revolutionary committee of the wushenchao commune was established in april 1968. it led the commune members in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of liu shao-chi and his agents to eliminate the remaining pernicious influence. they held that it is of great importance to grow grain in the stock-breeding areas so as to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and to promote stock-breeding.

taking the tachai brigade as their example, they vigorously grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, recalled class suffering in the past and persisted in studying "the three constantly read articles". this sparked tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm. they dug ditches and wells in the sandy waste and drained the marshes in the grassland and turned them into arable lands. they also silted the alkaline land to improve the soil. by doing so, their grain production was expanded. at the same time, they began breeding pigs, fish and bees. now they have created 360 hectares of farmland which produced 450 tons of grain last year, making new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

COAL MINING

North China Coal Miners Manufacture Machinery

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 23, 1970)

the revolutionary committees at all levels of the tatung coal mines, among china's biggest, have mobilized the revolutionary miners to manufacture machinery, spare parts and accessories. this has greatly speeded up mechanization and semi-mechanization in mining and promoted coal production.

the tatung coal mining administration is now self-sufficient in the supply of small spare parts, accessories, cement, lime and other building materials. in the past ten months and more, over 780 pieces of mining and haulage machinery and other machine tools were turned out by the mines and factories under the mining administration.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, coal production was held back by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the tatung coal mines depended on the state for all the equipment and materials they needed. even if a gear on a coal cutter was damaged, it would be sent for repair to a coal-mining machinery plant hundreds of miles away.

during the cultural revolution, the revolutionary committees at all levels under the mining administration led the revolutionary masses in roundly criticizing the wrong idea of depending on the state for equipment. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they came to realize that self-reliance and hard struggle are traditional treasures of the proletariat and the fundamental principles of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. revolutionary committee members of the mining administration went to the hungerh coal mine to conduct investigations and summed up the advanced experience of the miners there in achieving self-reliance by repairing old and discarded equipment and making machinery themselves. then they called upon all other miners to follow the example.

the miners actively responded to the call of the revolutionary committees. the workers of the administration's machinery repair plant criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy as "the machinery repair plant is only allowed to do repairs, not to make equipment". in striving to make machinery, they have not only ensured the normal operation of the available machinery and electrical equipment, but also reduced labour intensity and speeded up mechanization and semi-mechanization.

the administration used to buy all the lacquer-coated wire for pit repairs and making electric appliances from other places, and the demand was heavy. the workers of the machine repair plant proposed making it themselves and this was given immediate support by the leadership. a machine to apply the lacquer coating to the wire was not available. what was to be done? the workers of the fifth team of the electric workshop boldly volunteered to make such a machine. the team has only 20 members, half being women and most of them newly-recruited apprentices. dedicated and hard-working, they made the machine after 20 days. then they made a complete set of equipment comprising five machines for making lacquer-coated wire and successfully turned out the wire after 100 experiments. the lacquer-coated wire they are turning out meets the need of the whole administration.

in mobilizing the masses to make the equipment themselves, the administration's revolutionary committees at all levels persevered in making full use of simple devices, starting with indigenous methods, using local resources and repairing old machinery and discards. all the work used to be done by hand at the tub repair shop of the hungarn mine. relying on their own efforts and starting with indigenous methods, the workers made 13 kinds of indigenous machines to mechanize the whole working process and raise efficiency 15 to 61 times.

following chairman mao's great teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement", the revolutionary committees at all levels based the campaign of making the equipment themselves on mass participation. in making a unit of heavy machines for tunnelling road in the coal seam, they adopted the method of concentrating the forces for a "war of annihilation". with the workers of the machine repair plant as the main body, workers from other mines were added to form a three-in-one group for the project. close to 3,000 people in the administration made rational proposals. learning through working, the three-in-one group made the administration's first unit of heavy machines for tunnelling road in the coal seam after a month of hard work.

the workers' families and retired workers of the administration also took an active part in the campaign to make equipment. the workers' wives, red guards and retired workers started more than 100 small brick and tile kilns, cement factories, lime factories, metal netting works and masonry shops and produced over 100 varieties of materials, spare parts and other products this year.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Kwangsi Plant Develops Tannin Industry by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 22, 1970)

workers of the yishan tannin factory in kwangsi chuang autonomous region have expanded production in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and have achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results. this small factory has only some 80 workers who have made almost all the equipment themselves. they made 15 important technical innovations in the past year without asking the state for funds or equipment. the factory has in the main been mechanized. output is now double the originally designed capacity.

tannin, which is important in the tanning, dyeing, pharmaceutical and other industries, is a new industry in china. its development was seriously hampered in the past. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to peddle the slavish comprador philosophy and the theory of trailing behind at a snail's pace. when construction of the factory began in 1966, some technical personnel who had been influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line asserted that modern equipment was indispensable. should they rely on their own efforts in developing the industry or should they wait for the state to supply them with equipment? the leading cadres of the factory aroused the masses to discuss this question. the masses said that they would not add to the state's burden, no matter how many difficulties they might encounter. in

making the equipment, they used indigenous methods combined with modern ones.

An evaporator is key equipment in producing tannin. Only some big factories in Shanghai and other places and some plants making special-purpose equipment could produce evaporators. Some were imported. But the workers drew strength from Chairman Mao's great teaching "Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and made up their minds to make such equipment by relying on their own efforts. They had neither lathes nor planers nor metal-bending rollers. But they succeeded by using grinding wheels, files and hammers. The workers also set up in four days a hot-blast furnace that was scheduled to take two months. They used local coal instead of coke, thus saving the state a lot of money and raised production fourfold. This was done even though they lacked blueprints and technical personnel because the wisdom of the workers was pooled. A technician recommended the use of a rotating crane to charge the furnace. This would cost more than 20,000 yuan. This plan was based on foreign conventions and it would take three years to get the equipment. The workers rejected the plan and were determined to make the charging equipment themselves. Putting their heads together, the workers soon made a conveyor belt for charging which cost only 2,000 yuan. Now the machines made and improved by the workers themselves account for 85 per cent of the factory's equipment.

In the technical innovations movement processes have been improved and efficiency raised. The boiler section used to remove cinders manually. Now they hose them out. The workers of the crushing section mechanized the charging. The whole process from crushing the raw materials to turning out tannin has in the main been mechanized.

GEOLOGICAL WORKERS

Geological Workers Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought Locate Hidden Deposits

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1970)

Chinese geological workers armed with invincible Mao Tsetung thought have made important contributions to the motherland's socialist construction by discovering rich deposits. Braving scorching heat and biting wind and snow, they are working in rugged mountains, deserts and grasslands the year round.

Smash slavish comprador philosophy to find wealth in earth

A group of the third surveying team of the geological bureau in southwest China's Yunnan province worked hard in a remote mountain area on the Yunnan-Kweichow plateau. It was the height of summer and the temperature topped 40 degrees centigrade.

Long ago a clue to an ore body in this locality had been found. However, under the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a foreign "expert" was brought in to do prospecting. Without making a thorough investigation, he arbitrarily claimed that there was no mineral deposit. So the local

capitalist-roaders irresponsibly stopped the search for a potential metal mine.

members of the said surveying group criticized liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they made up their minds to go back and hunt for the hidden mineral deposits for the motherland. acting on chairman mao's teaching that "to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it", they decided to comb through the tunnel where the clue to an ore body had been found.

by now, the entrance to the tunnel was blocked by debris. they hacked their way in and did not get far before crumbling rocks made the passage dangerous. if they withdrew, they would fail to get the urgently needed data. the head of the communist party group recalled this teaching of chairman mao's: "this army has an immortable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." he said firmly: "the saying goes: 'how can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair?' we geological workers armed with mao tsetung thought should dare to cross a mountain of swords or a sea of flames exclamation" inspired by this, the members surmounted one difficulty after another and finally gathered additional clues to an ore body.

overjoyed with the news, all the other members of the third surveying team went to the prospecting area. they tested and analyzed 5,000 samples of ore, combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach so as to clarify things as quickly as possible. the large amount of data proved the presence of a large body of ore.

use of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts made it possible to open a potential metal mining area which had been claimed "non-existent". the solid facts gave the lie to subjectivist idealism and the slavish comprador philosophy.

fearless in snowstorms and bitter cold, utterly devoted to revolution

roaring, biting winds that carried sand and snow cut their faces like a knife. however, the members of the no. one detachment of the fourth surveying team of the geological bureau in northwest china's kansu province, carrying their red precious books, "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", kept hard at work in the chilien mountains.

this geological detachment has been working in the gobi desert and the grasslands for a year and more. it quickly and thoroughly completed surveying two important prospecting areas. by giving full play to the style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting -- they surveyed a new prospecting area in chilien mountains last winter.

a road was needed to move large quantities of surveying equipment and materials to the prospecting area. a group was sent to chart and build the road. they cut through mountains and filled in gullies and built bridges across rivers and creeks. their advance was blocked by a cliff one kilometre long and 50 metres high.

four members, a communist, two veteran workers and a demobilized armyman, were assigned to bore blast holes. reciting chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no

sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they climbed up the cliff, clinging to tree roots and using crevices for footholds. the cliff face was frozen and slippery and sometimes they had to try several times before being able to take a step forward. after strenuous efforts, they got to the top of the cliff. then they suspended themselves by ropes in mid-air to bore the blast holes. after the first explosion, some big fragments of rock and frozen earth hung to the cliff and might crumble down at any moment. the demobilized armyman removed the debris at the risk of his life. in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the four men reduced the one-kilometre-long cliff by half so the road could be built across it to transport equipment to the prospecting area.

boundless loyalty to chairman mao in searching for ore deposits

as soon as the no. 103 surveying team of the geological bureau in the inner mongolian autonomous region arrived at the tuichiukou brigade in fengchen county, a poor peasant named hsu liang offered to the team pieces of ore which he had carefully stored for many years. the comrades of the team shook hands warmly with him and said: "you have not only given information about ore deposits but have displayed the loyalty to chairman mao of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

anxious to help build china into a still stronger country, hsu liang has tirelessly traced ore deposits and collected information about them for more than a decade. he has reported his findings of four different kinds of ore and 18 probable ore bodies. now he can identify more than 20 kinds of ore. the masses praise him as "our local expert".

in 1958, chairman mao formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". under the illumination of the general line, the poor and lower-middle peasants of tuichiukou as well as the people in other parts of the country warmly responded to chairman mao's great call for producing iron and steel in a big way. they joined the mass movement to locate mineral deposits and report the information. hsu liang was one of the most outstanding contributors.

hsu liang suffered bitterly as a child in the old society which he hates. he loves the new society. he said: "the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants are linked with chairman mao's. we will always follow chairman mao in building socialism and eventually communism. how can we carry out construction without iron and steel? we have to find ore to produce iron and steel. we poor and lower-middle peasants should take the lead in finding deposits." hearing that a metal mine was being worked in the nientiu mountain, he thought: "the nientiu mountain closely linked with the mountains around our village. they all are in the same range and have the same alignment. since the nientiu mountain has ore, the mountains around here may also have some." so he often went to the mountains in all weather to hunt for ore. he covered all the high mountains in the range around tuichiukou. at the foot of a mountain he at last found ore like that being mined in nientiu mountain. acting on his report and after investigation, the county authorities opened up the deposits. when hsu liang saw the ore being extracted, he was filled with joy.

hsu liang made it a rule to take unused mountain paths when he went out gathering firewood and grass, farming or

visiting his friends and relatives. He would inspect unusual rocks on his way. He discovered an outcropping of phosphoric ore on his way to visit his in-laws who lived far away. Picking up some pieces of ore, he told an old peasant nearby: "The phosphoric ore around here is good and useful for agriculture. Tell the brigade about it." Some time afterwards, he made a special trip of more than 25 kilometres to the brigade to check up. His mind was at ease when he learned that the phosphoric ore was being mined.

Hsu Liang is one of the millions of people who give information on possible mineral deposits. Along with the geological workers, they have formed a mighty contingent for locating mineral deposits.

IRRIGATION

By Self-Reliance Peasants Build Irrigation Canal on Precipices

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 22, 1970)

Commune members of Yi, Lisu, Han and Hui nationalities in the Chulin Commune, Yuanmou County in southwest China's Yunnan Province, have built a 12.5 kilometre long irrigation canal on Tashao Mountain which is 1,700 metres above the sea level. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members built the canal in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance displayed by the Tachai Brigade. This canal irrigates more than 330 hectares of arid land. A good harvest of rice was gathered on large areas this year which formerly were planted only to sesame and millet.

Two brigades of the commune are located in valleys in the Tashao Mountain that have no mountain springs or pools and chronically suffered from drought. Although the labouring people wanted to irrigate the farmland in pre-liberation days, they could do nothing under the cruel oppression and exploitation by the landlords. A drought would compel many families to leave their villages to seek a living. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the poor and lower-middle peasants here were liberated and became masters of their destiny. They marched on the road of co-operation and fought against drought by drawing on the strength of the socialist collective economy. They build more than sixty dams to detain water for irrigation. But these could benefit little more than six hectares and drought still hindered production. The people continued their efforts to free themselves from poverty caused by drought. In 1962, the poor and lower-middle peasants found out a possible source of water, the Yungting River in the neighbouring Yungjen County. They were determined to cut through rocks and build a canal to lead the river water across Tashao Mountain to irrigate their farmland. However, a small group of capitalist roaders in the old Party committee of Yuanmou County did not have confidence in the wisdom and strength of the masses. They considered building a canal over precipices as no more than wishful thinking. They turned down eight applications made by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants sent an application to the newly-established red political power, the County Revolutionary Committee.

it supported them whole-heartedly and promptly approved the plan. the project started in march of 1969 and was completed in june of this year. the poor and lower-middle peasants cheered: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" as the water flowed into the dry fields from the yungting river along the canal which goes over precipices and through tunnels.

the project was hard to build. the biggest part was stonework -- 70 per cent of the projected canal had to be cut on precipices, in addition to ten tunnels making a total of two kilometres. armed with mao tsetung thought, the commune members overcame all the difficulties and made rapid headway in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

the opening of one of the tunnels was on an overhanging cliff. the builders put up an eleven-metre high scaffolding, using fissures in the rocks, some 500 metres above the ground. working in safety belts, they struck the rock with their hammers and the scaffolding shook with every blow. working a few minutes like that made them dizzy. but they recited chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", carried on the battle with firm determination until half of the cliff was cut away a month later, opening the way for the tunnel.

on another work site, a trail had to be cut along the precipices so as to facilitate the work. communist party member chang ping-ho, who was ready to take on the most difficult and dangerous work, climbed up the precipice and, finding footholds among the rocks, in one week hewed a trail with chisels. his fingers, toes and chest bled through rubbing against the sharp rocks. regardless of all this, he plunged into the new battle with the others.

the 700 metre-long tunnel no. 10 is the longest in the project. the deeper the diggers went, the less the air. dense smoke from blasting could not be dispersed quickly. the work was hard. however, the commune members fought day in, day out to dig the tunnel and successfully fulfilled the task. they said: "in support of our country's socialist construction and the revolutionary people of the world, we fear no hardship in digging tunnels, and the harder we work, the greater our happiness."

they followed the great leader chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and building up the country through diligence and frugality. they designed and dug the canal by local methods with simple equipment, and completed the difficult project. the entire surveying and route-marking were done by peasant technicians of the commune. only one of them had a middle-school education, all the others had gone to primary school. they pooled their wisdom and, with simple equipment, finished the surveying and designing in a matter of 20 days. the project needed huge quantities of lime, and they made 135 tons from local material, enough for the whole project. the poor and lower-middle peasants said proudly: "the completion of our project is a victory for mao tsetung thought. so long as we have a revolutionary will and hands, we'll create everything we need by self-reliance."

INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATION

Northeast China Province Reports Big Success in Increasing Production, Practising Economy

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 22, 1970)

big success is reported by liaoning province, northeast china, in the movement to increase production and practise economy in industry and communications under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

total industrial output value in the first three quarters of this year was 23 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. quality has been constantly improved and consumption of raw material markedly reduced. the province saved 3,630,000 tons of coal, 1,180,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, 97,000 tons of rolled steel, 240,000 cubic metres of timber and 17,000 tons of petroleum in the first three quarters of this year. this helped increase production by big margins.

liaoning province is one of china's heavy industry bases with big enterprises long in operation, like the anshan iron and steel company and the fushun coal mine. the potential for practising economy is enormous, but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. some units had such erroneous ideas as "waste is unavoidable" and "the potential has been exhausted". since entering the great 70's, the revolutionary committees at various levels have led the revolutionary industrial and communications workers in studying and applying in a living way chairman mao's great teaching on practising strict economy and other instructions, and in doing away with the pernicious ideas advocated by liu shao-chi. this resulted in the movement for increasing production and practising economy that is now in full swing.

workers and their families at the fushun and fuhsin coal mines raised the slogan "we'll save coal although the mine has plenty". restaurants, dining halls and housing units all renovated boilers and stoves and used briquettes made of shale, coal-dust and oil residue as fuel. thus they saved the state hundreds of thousands of tons of coal from january to september.

the revolutionary committees fully mobilized the masses to save electricity. many factories and mines successfully generated power by making full use of waste heat. the revolutionary masses in the chinchou area surmounted all kinds of difficulties to build two stations generating power from waste heat, a power station with a low pressure boiler and eight small hydro-electric power stations for rural use. many factories and mines make strenous efforts to eliminate waste in every work process and in the use of all equipment. the hungwei open-cut mine in fushun has a 450-kilometre electric railway line. there were 40,000 joints on the rails, which caused a big waste of electricity. the mine's revolutionary committee organized one hundred welders to weld the joints this year. tests show that a kilowatt-hour can be saved per day per joint eliminated, and a total of 16,500,000 kilowatt-hours can be saved per year for the state.

the revolutionary workers have increased their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. they are making technical innovations and introducing new techniques and processes

in turning out new products and materials. all this has opened wide vistas for increasing production and practising greater economy.

at a recent provincial conference to exchange experience in increasing production and practising economy, advanced experience was popularized in remodelling boilers, using cinders for fuel, spraying coal dust into furnaces, melting iron with coal dust, using iron instead of steel and using castings instead of forgings and pressing and precision castings.

the workers of the foundry workshop at the hungchi shipyards adopted the new technique of using coal dust instead of coke in melting iron. they can melt more iron with one ton of coal dust than with one ton of coke. the molten iron they turn out has a lower sulphur content and provides better quality castings.

the shenyang gear factory has successfully experimented in making an ultra-strong nodular cast iron. gears made of it surpass high alloy steel gears. this has opened a new road for economizing on steel material.

many factories, mines and enterprises have established new rules and regulations and rectified old ones, improved management and ensured lower consumption of raw material and production costs.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Warmly Celebrating 21st Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Albania and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1970)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a reception in the embassy here this evening, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between albania and china.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned including wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, chi peng-fei, chiao kuan-hua, li yao-wen, li chiang, fang yi, chung yu-yi, shen chien, yang yu-neng, feng hsuan, wang kuo-chuan, ting kuo-yu, wang hai-jung, chen chien, feng hsi-ku and mao pao-chung, and representatives of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania. repeated toasts were drunk to the long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people.

ambassador robo and chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua spoke at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador robo warmly praised the constant development and consolidation of the close relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china in the political, ideological, economical, military, cultural, social and other fields since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between albania and china.

ambassador robo said: the friendship between albania and china is great, sincere and militant because it has been tempered in the common struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism and has gone through revolutionary tempests and stood tests in the struggle against the common enemies including imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism headed by the soviet union.

he added: our friendship is eternal and everlasting because it is based on marxism-leninism and founded by our great leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha.

the albanian ambassador spoke warmly of the achievements of the chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said that the albanian people were overjoyed at and inspired by these achievements and wished the chinese people still greater successes.

ambassador robo said: under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, socialist construction has been continuously developed in albania

and remnants of the past have been wiped out thanks to revolutionization measures. there has emerged a vigorous revolutionary situation in all aspects of life. in industry and agriculture, the economic plan has been fulfilled. the fourth 5-year plan has been successfully fulfilled six months ahead of time.

he said: all these victories have been won by self-reliance. the internationalist selfless assistance given by the great chinese people to the albanian people during this period is also an important factor.

the albanian ambassador expressed gratitude to the chinese people for their assistance.

in conclusion, ambassador robo said: close and effective cooperation exists between albania and china. we support each other and have jointly defended the interests of the people of the whole world struggling for freedom and independence.

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua then spoke at the reception. he said: for 21 years, the fraternal relations of friendly cooperation between china and albania has been constantly consolidated and developed in the sharp and complicated international class struggle. in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries, we are close comrades-in-arms who fight the common enemies, and comrades who are united as one and fight side by side; in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, we are friends who support and learn from each other, and brothers who share weal and woe and work in close cooperation.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua warmly praised the proletarian internationalist feelings the heroic albanian people had for the chinese people.

he said: the chinese people have always received all-round, tremendous support and encouragement from the albanian party of labour, the government of the people's republic of albania and the albanian people, both in the international class struggle and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country, particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

he expressed heart-felt thanks to the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and people.

he said: the chinese people will never forget the valuable support and help from the albanian comrades.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua declared: the 700 million chinese people will, as always, most firmly support the albanian people's struggle against imperialism and revisionism and support albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction. come what may, the people of china and albania will always press ahead on the road of advance hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder and fight through to the end for the complete burial of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Newly Appointed Iraqi Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1970)

monther abdul hamid eraim, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Scientific and Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1970)

a scientific and technical delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived in peking by train this morning to attend the eleventh session of the sino-korean scientific and technical cooperation committee. it is led by won dong gu, chairman of the korean section of the sino-korean scientific and technical cooperation committee, vice-minister of the ministry of chemical industry of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the station by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the sino-korean scientific and technical cooperation committee and vice-minister of the petroleum industry, and the other comrades of the chinese section, and leading members of the departments concerned chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku and liu chun.

also present were kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in china, commercial counsellor choe jong gun and some members of the korean scientific and technical delegation already in peking.

the delegation left pyongyang for china by train on the 21st. on departure, it was seen off at the station by chong song nam, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations of korea, and hwang jin chil, vice-minister of the ministry of chemical industry.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

Vice Minister Sun Hsiao-feng Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Korean Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1970)

sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the sino-korean scientific and technical cooperation committee and vice-minister of the petroleum industry, this evening gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean scientific and technical delegation led by won dong gu, chairman of the korean section of the sino-korean scientific and technical cooperation committee and vice-minister of the chemical industry of the democratic people's republic of korea.

kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in china, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, hsu chin-chiang, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, liu chun, wu hsiao-ta and hsiang chien, and other members of the chinese section of the sino-korean scientific and technical cooperation committee.

comrade sun hsiao-feng and comrade won dong gu spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, comrade sun hsiao-feng paid warm tribute to the industrious and valiant korean people who, under the correct leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party, had made tremendous achievements in socialist economic construction and national defence build-up.

he said: today the democratic people's republic of korea is a towering, strong bulwark on the eastern outpost of the anti-u.s. struggle.

comrade sun hsiao-feng said: in warm response to the fighting calls of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, the korean people are bringing about a new upsurge in revolution and construction. we sincerely wish the korean people constant new and still greater victories in fulfilling all the tasks set forth by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party and in the just struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the unification of their fatherland.

comrade sun hsiao-feng said: since the signing of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between china and korea, our two countries have constantly abided by the principles of proletarian internationalism in scientific and technical cooperation, helped and supported each other and made contributions to strengthening the revolutionary forces of our two countries in the joint struggle against u.s. imperialism and promoting the further development of socialist construction and science and technology in our two countries. hereafter, we will continuously strengthen the scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries and strive to consolidate and develop the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people of china and korea.

comrade won dong gu said in his speech: through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party headed by their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have waged struggles

in all the economic, scientific and cultural departments to promote socialist construction and strengthen defence capability and have won tremendous achievements. the entire korean people regard the achievements of the chinese people as their own and heartily wish the chinese people new achievements in the future.

he said: confronted with u.s. imperialism's activities to intensify aggression and its new war provocations, the korean people are vigorously promoting economic construction and defence build-up and, consequently, have strengthened the country's defence capability.

comrade won dong gu added: all the working people in our country are now waging a vigorous struggle to fulfil the programme fighting tasks in the six-year plan set forth by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, so as to attain complete triumph of socialism and win nation-wide victory in the revolution in our country at an early date.

comrade won dong gu expressed the conviction that the eleventh session of the sino-korean scientific and technical cooperation committee would surely make contributions to developing the traditional friendship and relations of cooperation between the korean and chinese people.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the people of china and korea. the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the health of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, the health of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the daily enhancement of the great friendship cemented in blood between the chinese and korean people in their protracted struggle against the common enemy.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Stops Over Peking on Its Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1970)

nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and chairman of the state planning commission, and the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation he is leading arrived in peking by special plane this morning on their way home after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

welcoming them at the airport were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned chi peng-fei, li chiang, fang yi, wang lei, lu wei-chao, han hsu, wei yu-ming and wang pin.

also present at the airport were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and embassy officials;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and

kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a luncheon in honour of vice-premier nguyen con and all the comrades on the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation he is leading.

present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Most Severely Condemn the Invasion of Guinea by the Portuguese Colonialists and Foreign Mercenary Troops

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "most severely condemn the invasion of guinea by the portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenary troops". full text of the article follows:

early yesterday morning, portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenary troops they directed took a surprise attack of piracy by landing from warships at conakry, capital of the republic of guinea. they have seized some strongholds in the city and are frenziedly slaughtering the people of guinea. this is an extremely barbarous aggression rarely seen in the world against a sovereign state. the chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples throughout the world express utmost indignation and most severe condemnation against this aggression.

under the staunch leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, the heroic guinean people have risen in resolute resistance against the invaders and dealt a telling blow to this batch of gangsters. president toure put it well when he said that "portuguese colonialism is serving as the bridgehead for this aggression," and that "the people of guinea is defending itself and will defend itself to the last man. the freedom-cherishing african people will join us in defending the dignity and sovereignty of the african continent and the progressive peoples of the whole world will uphold our cause." the chinese people most resolutely support the government and people of guinea in their sacred struggle for the defence of the independence and sovereignty of their own country.

with the backings of u.s. imperialism, the portuguese colonialists have all along been hostile towards the african people, suppressing the just struggle of the people of guinea (bissau), angola and mozambique in africa for national independence. however, they have repeatedly encountered valiant counter-attacks by the african people. in face of the surging african national liberation movement, the portuguese colonial rule in africa is tottering. a cornered dog, however, if not being beaten into the water, will try to jump over a high

wall. now this bandit gang should have resorted to the gun-boat policy of the 18th-19th centuries as an attempt of death-bed struggle. however, the time is advancing and africa is progressing. it is certain that in the 1970s, the people of guinea, the people of portuguese colonies and the african people as a whole, uniting together and persisting in struggle, can thoroughly crush the invasion by the portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenary troops, and put an end to the portuguese colonial rule.

"a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." the just struggle of the people of guinea and africa against aggression and subversion is not isolated at all. it is a component part of the current just struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and all their running dogs. this just struggle enjoys profound sympathy and resolute support of the chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples of the world. all reactionaries who attempt to reverse the wheel of history will inevitably be crushed into smithereens. the portuguese aggressors and foreign mercenary troops will certainly be defeated. victory surely belongs to the heroic people of guinea, of the portuguese colonies and of the whole africa exclamation

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Speech by Gheorghe Radulescu, Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers of Rumania, at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by gheorghe radulescu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, at the banquet in honour of the romanian government delegation he is leading given by vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening:

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade chiu hui-tso,

respected comrades and friends,

first of all, please allow me to convey the warm and friendly salute of internationalist solidarity of the central committee of the romanian communist party, comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, our government and all the romanian people to the glorious chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, the state council of the people's republic of china, you and the other leaders of the party and government of the people's republic of china and all the chinese people.

respected comrades, i feel satisfied and elated at the opportunity of receiving your cordial invitation to visit the people's republic of china and avail myself of the opportunity to express the profound friendship and respects of the romanian people to the great chinese people.

i want to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to you for giving us a warm reception and for speaking kindly of the people of romania and their party and government leadership.

we look upon these as a vivid demonstration of the friendship and mutual respect between the people of romania and china, a vivid demonstration of the common desire to further deepen and develop the unbreakable friendship between romania and china.

the romanian people highly evaluate the constantly developing fraternal friendship and relations of all-round cooperation between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party and between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china in the political, economic, scientific, technical and other fields.

the romanian people admire the outstanding achievements in developing industry, agriculture, science, technology and defence capability made by the industrious and talented chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung. these achievements have turned china into a powerful and prosperous socialist state. the achievements of people's china in developing its economy and its great potentialities in technology and science eloquently manifested by the successful launching of its first man-made earth satellite, have vividly shown the superiority of the socialist system and made an important contribution to raising the prestige of socialism in the whole world and to consolidating peace.

we would like to extend to you our sincere and warm congratulations on all these achievements and heartily wish you tremendous new achievements in the creative work for the prosperity of your motherland.

respected comrades,

in the 26 years since liberation, the romanian people under the leadership of their communist party have made important progress in various departments of economic work and in the development of science and culture.

in the period of the latest five-year plans, the average yearly increase in industrial production was more than 13 per cent and by now it is more than 17 times the pre-war level. in agriculture, a department which is wholly socialist, we, in accordance with a long-term plan, particularly take extensive measures in irrigation and prevention of soil erosion and step up extensive use of chemicals and mechanization, so as to fully ensure the people's needs for consumption and the other needs of the national economy.

we will soon fulfil the 1966-1970 five-year plan with a good result. the work in the first ten months of this year shows that despite the great difficulties and losses brought to our country by the natural disaster, this year's plan will be fulfilled. in times of difficulty, the romanian people have keenly felt how all their friends have supported them.

i avail myself of this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks and profound gratitude to the chinese people for giving us fraternal and timely aid -- the greatest aid the romanian people received from abroad.

the achievements made by the romanian people and their triumphant advance on the socialist road are inseparable from the marxist-leninist policy implemented by the romanian communist party which applies the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the specific conditions in our country. our party is loved by the entire working people and is effectively playing the role of the political leading force.

the romanian working people are at present going all out to bring about the great programme of building an all-round developing socialist society set forth at the tenth congress of the romanian communist party. this programme dwells on the development of the national economy and various social departments both during the period of the five-year plan from 1971 to 1975 and of a long-term plan. its basic aim and tasks are still to realize industrialization at sustained speed, develop and modernize the technical and material foundation, extensively use the fruitful results of contemporary science and technology, perfect the relations of production, improve social and national life by expanding democracy, and increase material and mental welfare of the masses. an important work of the romanian communist party is to educate the younger generation in marxism-leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, perfect the educational system and particularly make the schools more closely linked with practice so that the future generation of builders of socialism may make the biggest possible contribution to the endeavour of our entire people to increase the economic strength and defend the socialist motherland.

the achievements made by our country and other socialist countries eloquently show that the main reason for the progress in economy, science and technology in these countries is to bring into full play the superiority of the new system and vigorously mobilize their own manpower, material strength and financial resources. at the same time, the cooperation among the socialist countries plays a positive role in bringing into play with faster and better results the strength of every country. the combination of every country's endeavour with the development of mutual cooperation demonstrates the unity of the national interests and international interests of the socialist countries. the essential and profound significance of the development of the relations of mutual cooperation and coordination among these countries lies in the strengthening of every country's national economy, promotion of the prosperity of every socialist country and nation and, at the same time, the increasing of the strength and prestige of socialism in the world. that is why romania, which is boundlessly loyal to the socialist cause, regards the development of friendship and relations of cooperation with all the other socialist countries as the core of its foreign policy.

while unremittingly developing all-round relations with all the other socialist countries, romania develops on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation and coordination with various countries with different social systems, because it firmly believes that this is in conformity with some of the important and urgent demands of our time and entirely corresponds to the cause of socialism and peace. romania regards the universally acknowledged principles in international relations -- respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit -- as the basis for cooperation with these countries. respect for these principles is the guarantee for every country in free and independent development and in the enhancement of security and peace.

romania firmly supports the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for winning national independence and promoting economic and social progress as free and sovereign states.

imperialist and colonialist forces, above all u.s. imperialism, still exist in the international life. they attempt to continue to enslave and dominate the people of various countries. they push ahead the policy of power politics and dictate, including interfering with the internal affairs of other countries by force of arm.

the powerful force of international public opinion and progressive forces on various continents are increasingly rising to oppose the imperialist policies. the development of events shows that provided the people are truly determined to defend freedom and independence they will win international support and solidarity and no force in the world can shake this determination.

as a socialist country, romania actively supports the just struggle of the heroic vietnamese people, and maintains that the viet nam war and foreign intervention in indo-china must be ended and the armed forces of the united states and its accomplices must withdraw from viet nam, lock, stock and barrel. let the vietnamese people and other peoples of indo-china solve their vital problems by themselves without any foreign intervention. our country fully supports the eight-point proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, which is the realistic basis for solving the conflicts through political channel.

it is known to the world that romania backs the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia and fully supports the struggle of resistance waged by the khmer people under the leadership of head of state norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union of cambodia. we resolutely maintained and still resolutely maintain that u.s. troops must withdraw from taiwan -- an inseparable part of the people's republic of china, and from south korea and indo-china.

romania most resolutely stands for the solution of the conflicts in the near east on the basis of the implementation of the november, 1967 resolution of the security council. it stands for the withdrawal of the israeli troops from the arab territories they have occupied, respect for territorial integrity and independence of all nations and meeting the national interests of the palestinian people.

as a european country, romania is greatly concerned about the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust among various countries in europe and the development of relations of cooperation and coordination among them.

the socialist republic of romania and the romanian communist party maintain that the people's republic of china which has enormous material strength and manpower, is playing a very important role in solving the cardinal issues of the contemporary world and in the struggle against imperialism and for freedom, socialism and peace.

romania has consistently struggled to restore the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and to expel the chiang kai-shek clique from this organization.

just as comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party, said at the celebration session of the general assembly of the united nations: "on the 25th anniversary of the formation of this organization, it is extremely abnormal that the great chinese people, one of the founders of the organization, are obstructed from having the seat that they deserve in the organization." our country stands for unconditional admittance into the united nations of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and the democratic republic of germany.

respected comrades, we deeply believe that our delegation's visit and the talks we have already held with comrade chou en-lai and other leaders or will continue to hold, will help strengthen the solid friendship and comradely cooperation between the two peoples of romania and china. this is characteristic of the relations between our two parties and two countries.

we hope that these relations will be consolidated with each passing day and further developed in the economic, political, scientific, technological and cultural fields.

now i propose a toast:

to the solid friendship between the people of romania and china, between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party and between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china,

to the new victories of the chinese people and the prosperity of the people's republic of china,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to your health, comrade li hsien-nien and comrade chiu hui-tso,

to the health of the other party and government leaders of the people's republic of china, and

to the health of all present here.

Rumanian Government Delegation Visits Factory and People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1970)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the permanent presidium of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the romanian government delegation he is leading visited the peking tungfanghung motor vehicle plant and the china-romania friendship people's commune on november 21 and 23 respectively. they were warmly welcomed by the chinese workers and commune members.

comrade radulescu and other romanian comrades, accompanied by comrade chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, visited the peking tungfanghung motor vehicle plant on 21, a leading

comrade of the plant revolutionary committee told the romanian comrades about the revolution and production in the plant, and then accompanied the distinguished guests to various workshops. comrade radulescu warmly praised the achievements made by the workers in revolution and production in line with chairman mao's teachings. he wished the plant still greater achievements in the future.

the distinguished romanian guests, accompanied by comrade liu shao-wen, a leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, visited the china-romania friendship people's commune this morning.

the commune members gave the romanian comrades a warm and cordial reception. a leading comrade of the commune revolutionary committee told the distinguished guests the achievements made by the commune members in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai."

comrade radulescu and the other romanian comrades then visited the commune's vegetable garden, factory and clinic, and called at commune members' homes.

comrade radulescu said happily: "when we come to the china-romania friendship people's commune we are coming to the home of our good relatives, to the home of our brothers and sisters." he wished the commune which is named after china-romania friendship greater successes in its work.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

China's Newly Appointed Ambassador to Soviet Union Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1970)

liu hsin-chuan, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the union of soviet socialist republics, left here by air today for his post in the soviet union.

Sino-Soviet Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1970)

an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of soviet socialist republics was signed here today. the two sides will continue to exchange views on the question of supply of goods between the two countries.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met ivan grishin, leader of the soviet government trade delegation, and members of the delegation, and attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ivan grishin, leader of the soviet government trade delegation and soviet vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

soviet ambassador to china vasily sergeevich tolstikov was present at the meeting and attended the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND US

China's 477th Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1970)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yungnsing island of the nsisha islands in kwangtung province between 14:42 hours and 14:45 hours on november 23.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorized, in relation to the military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 477th serious warning.

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* NATIONAL *
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WATER CONSERVATION

New Chapter in the History of River Regulation

- A report on the great struggle by the people in Hopei Province to regulate the Haiho River

by

NCNA Correspondents and NCNA Reporters

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 18, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao issued a great call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control" on November 17, 1963.

Chairman Mao's great instruction expressed the wish of the people in Hopei. Highly encouraged by this instruction, they swarmed to the sites. After seven years of arduous struggle they successfully regulated the five main rivers in the southern and western sections of the Haiho River System, basically controlled droughts and floods in the Haiho River Valley, changed the historical shortage of grains in this area and added a brilliant new page to the history of this river.

Creating A Beneficial River Out of a River Which Had Been Harmful for Thousands of Years

The Haiho River is a river through which the water of several main rivers in Hopei Province drains into the sea. Tributaries of the Haiho River are collectively called the Haiho River System which is the largest river system in Hopei. It begins from T'aichang Mountains in the west and ends in the Gulf of Chihli in the east and starts from Yen Mountains in the north and ends at the Yellow River in the south, covering an area of 265,000 square kilometers which is over 70 percent of the total area of Hopei Province.

For thousands of years rivers in the Haiho River System had been the greatest threat to the people in Hopei. As the current was rapid in many of the rivers in this system, a heavy rain would bring large volume of flood water into the Haiho River which, however, could only drain about one-tenth of this volume into the sea. As a result, when flood water came all rivers overflowed, inundating neighboring areas.

According to historical records there were 387 floods and 407 droughts during the 580 years between 1368 and 1948. Among these disasters there were many instances where floods and droughts occurred during the same year, thus doubling the damage. In the old society the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said: The Haiho River is long and breaks our hearts. It brings us disaster nine years out of ten, forcing us poor people to flee. The government demands money from the people to harness the river but the money always goes into private pockets. With tears and blood dropping into the river, the poor people long for liberation day and night.

After the liberation the people in Hopei undertook many water conservation projects; but as a result of the interference by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the Haiho River was never harnessed. In 1963 after great leader Chairman Mao issued the combat call, "We must harness the Haiho River," the people in Hopei with a profound proletarian feeling organized themselves into contingents for harnessing the river. The first task they undertook was to regulate the several main rivers in the southern and western sections of the Haiho River System. They "radically regulated one river a year" and fought seven consecutive "battles of annihilation" which brought about profound changes in the rivers which were harmful for thousands of years.

The landscape from the T'aihang Mountains to the Gulf of Chihli thus assumed a new look. Nineteen large-scale canals with a total length of over 1,600 kilometers and 14 large-scale dikes with a total length of over 1,400 kilometers were built in the southern and western sections of the Haiho River System. These projects which extend from the T'aihang Mountains in the west to the Gulf of Chihli in the east are capable of draining over 13,300 cubic meters of flood water per second, thus eliminating flood disasters from over 50 million mow of farmland.

In the mountain areas of Hopei over 1,400 large, medium and small reservoirs were expanded or newly built, which can store up large quantities of flood water and unused water in the winter. Now thousands of water pumping stations (points) and over 200,000 mechanical wells are scattered in the vast plain criss-crossed by canals and ditches. This brought a mow of irrigated land to each person in Hopei Province. In the meantime the area of saline-alkali land was reduced by more than half and low-lying lands began to produce good crops. It has been three years since this province attained self-sufficiency in grains. This year one-third of the hsien (municipalities) fulfilled or overfulfilled the targets for grains production stipulated in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Whenever the changes brought about by the regulation of the Haiho River were mentioned, the people in Heilungkang area hailed repeatedly: Long live Chairman Mao! May Chairman Mao have a long, long life! Before the liberation the conditions in 47 hsien (municipalities) in this area were described in these terms: "Grasshoppers were produced when there was a drought, shellfish when there was a flood and alkaline spots when there was neither drought nor flood, but no crops were harvested." After the liberation the construction of water conservation projects changed the situation, but it was still impossible to eliminate disasters of flood and drought. As recent as three years ago 46 of the hsien (municipalities) were still short of grains.

However, after the completion and commencement of operation of one of the projects for the harnessing of the Haiho River--the Heilungkang Area Drainage Project--46 of the hsien became self-sufficient in grains or even showed a surplus. When the key project in Hsien hsien was completed Wei Yung-ken, an old poor peasant of over 80, walked a distance of more than 10 li with his grandchildren to watch the ceremony. Watching the flood water flowing into the New Tzuya River, which used to inundate farmland for thousands of years, Wei said excitedly: "Oh, river! With Chairman Mao's guidance we can now control you!" As he said so tears of happiness streamed down his face.

Everyone in the Haiho River Valley felt the same way as Wei did. When they saw the flood water being tamed, which plagued them for thousands of years, when they saw the pumps pouring out clear water to irrigate the young crops, and when they celebrated their bumper harvests they could not help singing: The Haiho River flows endlessly and the red sun shines with golden gleam. Millions of hard-working foolish old men finally swept away disasters wrought by the Haiho River for thousands of years. Now red flowers of Tachai are blooming everywhere and barren lands have become our granaries. In our happy life we shall never forget Chairman Mao and we shall forever follow the Communist Party.

Boundless Power of the Mass Movement

The process of harnessing the Haiho River was full of violent struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Chairman Mao's great call "We must harness the Haiho River" shook the province of Hopei like spring thunder and the 47 million people in the province warmly responded to it. They said: Chairman Mao expressed the wish of us poor and lower-middle peasants! We shall work wherever Chairman Mao directs us. We shall resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great call as quickly as possible!

At this time renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, with a counter-revolutionary heart, issued a black directive to the effect that the Haiho River should be harnessed "in 20 years." Then his agents on the water conservation front continued: "Make plans before the 70's and start work after the 70's." They even clamored viciously: "Be resolved and let Hopei be inundated for another ten years."

The people of Hopei, who were plagued by Haiho River floods, resolutely opposed the counter-revolutionary theories advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought they waged a violent struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. As the great proletarian cultural revolution developed in depth they turned the Haiho River construction sites, the mountain areas and the plains into battlefields for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary water conservation technicians angrily condemned Liu Shao-ch'i and company's crime of sabotaging the project of harnessing the Haiho River and heightened everybody's consciousness in class struggle and line struggle. They said: Harnessing the Haiho River is Chairman Mao's great instruction. If we resolutely carry out his instruction we shall definitely accomplish the task.

Now the mass movement for harnessing the Haiho River is developing vigorously everywhere from the T'aihang Mountains to the shores of the Gulf of Chihli and from the foot of the Yen Mountains to the banks to dig hundreds of li of canals and build hundreds of li of dikes. During these seven years they completed the Heilungkiang Area Drainage Project which freed over 16 million mow of farmland from flood, built the New Tzuya River and New Fuyang River which can drain 10,000 cubic meters of flood water per second, strengthened the North Dike of the Huto River, expanded and dredged the Han River, regulated the Tach'ing River System, dug and dredged 218 tributaries of main rivers, and built over 73,000 river and ditch projects. In all these projects a total of 1,500 million cubic meters of earth work was dug. If the excavated earth is used to make a dike one meter high and one meter wide, it can go around the globe 37 times. This fully demonstrates the enormous power of the people in moving the mountains and filling the sea.

On the sites of projects for harnessing the Haiho River several thousand bridges, tunnels, large, medium and small locks as well as projects for pumping water were built every year. In these projects is embodied the unlimited wisdom of the masses of people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the past bourgeois technological authorities ridiculed the civilian laborers, "you only know how to dig and carry dirt; you have no knowledge of science and technology, so you cannot handle complicated projects." But facts turned out to be just the opposite: The wisest people are workers and civilian laborers who have practical experience and the truly stupid ones are those bourgeois technological "authorities" who are bound by foreign rules and regulations."

The function of the main project of the New Tzuya River, Hsien hsien, which consists of a control lock, a flood water intake lock and a highway bridge, is to direct the flood water of the upper reaches into the New Tzuya River at the rate of 10,000 cubic meters per second. This project freed the Tientsin municipality, the Tientsin-P'uk'ou Railroad and the millions of mow of land along the banks of the Tzuya River from the threat of flooding.

This main project of the New Tzuya River was begun in September 1966. At that time the workers, cadres and civilian laborers taking part in the construction advocated the completion of the entire project before the flood and ahead of schedule--completion of the drainage works on "May Day" and the control lock on "July 1." However, the "engineer" who had the technological power in their hands said dogmatically: "I don't think you will finish them even by 'September 1'." When the workers demanded working through the winter he said: "If you want to work through the winter, show me a complete set of heating equipment!" The angry workers then held a meeting and decided to use straw sacks and straw mats to cover up the construction site. They also made several dozen stoves out of kerosene drums and placed them on every level of the scaffoldings. In this way they solved the problem of heating during the winter season. Concerted efforts of the broad masses finally made it possible to complete the control lock and the entire main project according to the schedule proposed by the workers, cadres and civilian laborers.

During those seven years most of the 40,000 bridges and tunnels were built through the combined efforts of the workers, civilian laborers and revolutionary technicians who broke foreign rules and regulations and used methods which combined native and foreign skills. Looking at these great projects which are the crystallization of the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the wisdom of the working people, the people believe even more firmly the great truth: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party any miracle can be performed as long as we have people."

Understanding Nature and Transforming Nature

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "In order to obtain freedom in the natural world, we must use natural science to understand nature, overcome nature, transform nature and secure our freedom from nature." In the process of the great struggle of harnessing the Haiho River, the people of Hopei studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought in a living way and learned to use materialist dialectics to harness the rivers.

How should the Haiho River be harnessed? Are rivers to be harnessed independently or are the floods, droughts and alkalinity to be dealt with together? Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought the broad masses of cadres, masses and water conservation technicians in Hopei Province practiced the working style of investigation, summed up practical experience, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must insure water during a drought and drain water during a flood." They realized: "Drought cannot be resisted if we merely drain off water and do not carry out irrigation. If we carry out irrigation and do not drain off water water-logging and alkaline will develop and cause damage." Thus they gradually formulated a set of practical experience for harnessing the rivers: Proceeding from the entire river valley but paying attention to both the upper and lower valleys as well as both the left and right banks; combining major projects with coordinating projects, combining the prevention of flood with the draining of flood water, combining the draining of flood water with irrigation, combining the regulation of the mountains with the regulation of

the rivers, and combining the utilization of surface water with the exploitations of underground water. The people of Hopei fully made use of these experiences during their practice of the struggle of harnessing the Haiho River.

One of the examples is their close combination of the Heilungkang Area Drainage System with the Tzuya River Flood Prevention Project. Here the construction of draining canals was combined with the building of anti-flood dikes. In the past, the control of alkalinity was seldom considered when draining off water. In harnessing the Haiho River, all shallow and wide river beds were deepened and made narrow. This makes it possible to drain both surface and underground water. In this way, alkaline goes with the water and the saline-alkali land is transformed with quick results.

Topographical features in Hopei Province are relatively complicated. In order to implement the great task of harnessing the Haiho River at every basic level, each area operated under a single plan and in coordination with the master project and adopted many important measures suited to local conditions. In this way they incessantly pushed forward the struggle for harnessing the Haiho River.

In the mountain areas in the western part, forests were developed and terraces and dams were built to conserve water and soil. Wafangt'ai production brigade, Lingshou hsien, located deep in the T'aihang Mountains "regulates the water upstream to serve the people downstream." With the overall situation in mind they built over 2,800 stone dikes, planted 2,480,000 trees and dug 480,000 fish scale-shaped terrace fields during a period of six years and successfully controlled the soil erosion.

Farms were built on plains and rational utilization of water and scientific farming was practiced. Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "We must harness the Haiho River," Sanchiaots'un production brigade, Chengting hsien, which is located along the Hut'o River fought for six winters and springs and finally turned all its arable land into steady and high-yield fields of Tachai-type.

In the low and saline-alkali areas in the east they combined building of terrace fields, draining of water and alkalinity, transformation of soil and change of seeds, irrigation, building of roads and afforestation. During the past several years they sank more than 57,000 wells which turned several million mow of land into steady and high-yield fields insuring yield even in times of flood or drought.

This kind of consolidated simultaneous regulation of mountains, rivers, forests and fields by proceeding from the overall viewpoint, for a common aim and in accordance with different characteristics speeded up the process of harnessing the Haiho River.

Training of New People on the Haiho River Sites

The work site along the Haiho River is a battlefield of struggle against nature and is also a large furnace for training and tempering numerous brave fighters who fear neither hardship nor death.

On October 5, 1968 civilian laborers working in Wenan hsien and Pa hsien at the mouth of Han River met with a rare tidal wave. The surging sea water made a breach in the sea dike and large numbers of civilian laborers jumped into the torrent to protect the dike. Big waves threw them down but they got up resolutely and said: "As long as we are here the sea dike will be here!" "Our human wall can serve as a sea dike!" When one human wall failed to stop the water, another one was formed. When two human walls failed to stem the wave a third one was formed. After a violent struggle lasting more than two hours the tidal wave was finally subdued by the tamers of the Haiho River.

Chang Chung-min, a Communist Party member taking part in the construction of a railroad bridge across the Haiho River, was a Communist fighter who scaled the summit of proletarian "public interest." One day while unloading piles at No. 8 Pier he discovered that the piling operation was too fast and the supply of piles could not catch up with it. Together with other workers Chang Chung-min and Chang Tien-ch'ing pushed a vehicle for carrying piles to No. 8 Pier. The piles weighed over 5,000 catties each. They used three railroad sleepers to form a slope and two thick ropes to control the pile so as to roll them down to the ground. One, two, three and four piles were unloaded smoothly. But when they were unloading the fifth pile the rope snapped and the 5,000-catty pile rolled toward Chang Tien-ch'ing and others. At this critical moment Chang Chung-min picked up a rod and shouted: "Quick, quick! Comrades get out of the way!" But he himself rushed forward, trying to use the rod to push the rolling pile back. This slowed down the speed of the pile and gave Chang Tien-ch'ing and others time to escape. But the pile rolled over this hero. Comrade Chang Chung-min thus gave away his own life for the harnessing of the Haiho River and saved his comrades-in-arms. Thus, an epic was written.

Every time the several hundred thousand civilian laborers set out for a new work site harnessing the Haiho River or returned to the first line of production after the accomplishment of a task, they were always praised by the broad masses of people on the way. During the past several years the several hundred thousand civilian laborers tried to follow the examples set by the PLA: They refused to ride the train and marched for hundreds of li even when they were near a railroad. When they passed through villages they refused to enter into civilian houses and insisted on sleeping in the open. When they arrived at a place they always posted propaganda slogans, helped local commune members reap their autumn harvest or plant wheat, or helped the dependents of armymen and martyrs to carry water, sweep yards, etc. They propagandized Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they went on a river-harnessing mission.

On one occasion when the civilian laborers were diggint the New Tzuya River, they noticed that while tractors had already arrived to plow the field for Wangshihyu production brigade of Hochien hsien the cotton stubble was still not yet removed. So three or four hundred of their men went to the field at night to pull and carry away the stubbles. The next morning when the commune members of Wangshihyu production brigade went to remove the stubbles, they found that they had all been removed from the 90 mow of cotton field, neatly bundled up and carried to the threshing ground at the village. They said excitedly: This is indeed the working style of the Old Eighth Army!

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Chairman Mao's Great Call "The Haiho River Must be Brought Under Permanent Control"-- New Chapter in River's History

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 24, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao's great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control", issued on november 17, 1963 opened a new chapter in the history of this river, the main one in north china.

the people of hopei province warmly responded to this call and after seven years of hard efforts have basically checked flood and waterlogging in most of the haiho river basin. this province which has a population of tens of millions was grain-deficient for a long period. it has been self-sufficient in grain for the past three years. the river which caused damage for centuries is becoming a beneficial one.

hundreds of thousands of peasant builders have taken part in harnessing the river. fifteen hundred million cubic metres of earthwork have been dug over the past seven years. if this amount of earth were made into a wall one metre wide and one metre high, it would circle the globe 37 times. this shows the tremendous power of the people in moving mountains and digging waterways.

the tributaries of the haiho river rise in the taihang, yenshan and other mountains and flow from the south, west and north toward tientsin on a plain to the east, and then debouch into the sea. together they drain an area of 265,000 square kilometres, more than 70 per cent of the area of hopei province. in times of heavy rain the volume of the flow coming down from the tributaries used to be 10,000 cubic metres per second.

before liberation the haiho river outlet to the sea could discharge only around 1,000 cubic metres per second. therefore, wide areas of the plain would be inundated, resulting in disasters. historical records show that in the 580 years between 1368 and 1948, the year preceding liberation, there were 387 major floods and 407 major droughts. there were many years when drought and flood alternated and the people suffered time and again. under the pretext of harnessing the river, the reactionaries extorted large amounts of money from the people but did nothing to improve the river before liberation. they lined their pockets with the people's money.

the hopei people built many water conservancy projects after liberation, but the haiho river was not brought under permanent control because of interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

our great leader chairman mao in 1963 issued the militant call: "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control". this great call expressed the wish of the tens of millions of people in the province. with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, they organized big contingents of river tamers, who first harnessed the main waterways in the southern and western sections of the haiho river system. the river tamers concentrated their efforts on harnessing one or more main tributaries every year, and thus transformed a large area. tremendous changes have been made in the haiho river valley after seven successive annual mass campaigns.

in all, 19 big waterways have been excavated or dredged, including new canals leading to the sea, with a total length of over 1,600 kilometres, and 14 big dykes built with a total length of over 1,400 kilometres. the outlets of the haiho river to the sea now can discharge over 13,300 cubic metres per second. the projects have freed more than 3.3 million hectares of farmland from flood and waterlogging. in the mountainous part of hopei, more than 1,400 big, medium-sized and small reservoirs have been built or expanded, which detain large amounts of irrigation water that is not used in winter and flood water. the great plain is criss-crossed by ditches and canals and dotted with thousands of pumping stations and over 200,000 pump wells. more than half of the alkaline land has been transformed and the low-lying areas yield good crops. grain production in one-third of the counties and municipalities this year reached or surpassed the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development".

the heilungkang area is one of those that used to be hit hardest by natural calamities. at the mention of the changes brought about by harnessing the haiho river, the people there time and again cheer: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" just three years ago, this area has 46 grain deficient counties and municipalities. all these places became grain-sufficient or had a grain surplus this year, thanks to the new drainage project which is part of the over-all scheme to bring the haiho river under permanent control. when the key project in hsiennsien county was completed, an 80-year-old poor peasant was helped by his grandson to walk several kilometres to see it. with great emotion the old peasant said: "on, you mighty river, now we have brought you under control thanks to the leadership of chairman mao exclamation" he shed tears of joy.

the people throughout the haiho river basin feel the same happiness. when they saw the end of the centuries-old scourge caused by the river and won good harvests, they hailed chairman mao and the communist party.

the project followed a stormy course of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. chairman mao's great call shook hopei province like a clap of spring thunder. at that time, liu shao-chi, with vicious counter-revolutionary intentions, peddled his fallacy that it would take "about 20 years" to harness the rivers in hopei. his agents in water conservancy work also said: "first map out a plan. that will take until around 1970, then start the project." they wanted to subject hopei province to another decade of natural calamities.

guided by mao tsetung thought, the people of hopei province waged a fierce struggle against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with the deep-going development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the haiho worksites were battlefields for revolutionary mass criticism. the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians angrily denounced the crimes of liu shao-chi and company in obstructing the harnessing of the haiho river. this enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they said: "our great leader chairman mao's great instruction calls on us to bring the haiho river under permanent control. we must accomplish the task and transform the haiho river basin."

in the vigorous mass movement which was started seven years ago, in addition to digging the main channels and building

big dykes, the river tamers dug or dredged 218 tributaries connected with the main channels and completed over 73,000 auxiliary canals and ditches.

several thousand bridges and culverts and big, medium-sized and small structures for damming or leading in water were built every year on the haiho river project. all these works embody the immense wisdom of the people armed with mao tsetung thought.

the key project of the new tzuya river in hsiennsien county consists of a regulating sluice gate, a flood inlet gate and a highway bridge. it frees hundreds of thousands of hectares of land in the municipality of tientsin and along the tientsin-pukou railway and the banks of the tzuya river from the menace of flood. the key project began in september 1966. the workers, cadres and peasant builders recommended that the regulating sluice gate be completed before the autumn flood season of 1967 and that the whole key project be completed ahead of schedule. but the "engineer" who controlled technical matters arbitrarily asserted that this was impossible. when the workers proposed continuing the construction in the winter, he said: "if you want to work in the winter, you must have heating equipment." the workers, pooling their wisdom, shielded the construction site with grass bags and reed mats and made dozens of stoves from kerosene barrels and set them on the floor of the scaffolding. this solved the problem. the joint efforts of the masses resulted in the completion of the regulating sluice gate on may day of 1967, crowning the key project with success. facts prove that the most intelligent people are the workers and peasants who have practical experience. they refuted by their practical action the bourgeois technical "authority" who worshipped foreign conventions.

in the past seven years, over 40,000 bridges and culverts have been constructed for the haiho river project. they were mostly built by worker and peasant builders in combination with revolutionary technicians by breaking with foreign conventions and combining indigenous methods with modern ones. these projects confirm the great truth that "under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "for the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature." in the great struggle to harness the haiho river, the hopei people studied and applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in a living way and learned to apply materialist dialectics to water control.

guided by chairman mao's philosophic concepts, the cadres, peasant builders, engineers and technicians in hopei province made large-scale studies and investigations and summed up their work experience. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's instruction to "ensure that there will always be water for irrigation in times of drought and adequate drainage in times of heavy rain". they gradually worked out a set of practical methods for water control, that is, having an overall view of the entire river basin, they combined the building of key projects with subsidiary ones, flood prevention with drainage, drainage with irrigation, the transformation of mountains with river control and the use of surface water with the tapping of underground water. little attention had been given in the past when drainage projects were built

to the control of alkalinization. now in building the project to control the haiho, all the river beds were made narrower but deeper so that both surface and underground water can be drained. as the water carries the alkali off the soil, alkaline land has been improved rapidly. comprehensive methods were adopted with the over-all situation in view and for the common purpose, involving the transformation of mountains, flood control, tree planting, and drainage and irrigation. all this was carried out in the light of local conditions, and the project for the permanent control of the haiho river proceeded quickly.

the haiho construction sites were also great crucibles which tempered many indomitable fighters who feared neither hardship nor death.

a big seaquake occurred on october 5, 1968 when the river tamers were working at the mouth of the tuliu flood escape channel to the sea. the sea tides made a breach in a dyke. a large number of the river tamers jumped into the rushing currents to form three human walls to stem the onrush of flood water. this ensured the successful emergency repair of the dyke, which took more than two hours of tense effort. the seaquake was finally defeated by the brave people.

wherever they stopped over during their trips from their villages to the construction sites in the past few years, the hundreds of thousands of river tamers posted slogans and engaged in other forms of propaganda to disseminate mao tsetung thought. they also helped the local people with autumn harvesting and wheat sowing, and brought drinking water, swept the yards and did other jobs for the families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen and old people without relatives, who are taken care of by the commune. they won warm praise from the masses.

PRODUCTION AND ECONOMY

Vigorous Development of Production-Increase and Economy Campaign on Liaoning Industrial and Communications Fronts

- Let revolutionary mass criticism blaze the trail and shatter such erroneous ideas as "waste unavoidable," and "potentialities already exhausted." In the three preceding quarters of this year, the whole province saved a total of over 3,000,000 tons of coal, over 1,100,000,000 units of electricity, more than 90,000 tons of rolled steel, over 200,000 cubic meters of timber, 17,000-odd tons of petroleum and over 20,000,000 catties of grain for industrial use, and retrieved more than 700,000 tons of scrap iron and steel -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 19, 1970)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated November 18) Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the industrial and communications fronts of Liaoning Province have scored great achievements with the vigorous development of the production-increase and economy campaign.

In the preceding three quarters of this year, the total industrial output value of the whole province showed an increase of 23 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The quality of products showed a continuous improvement and the consumption of raw and other materials a marked drop. According to statistics, in the three preceding quarters of this year, the whole province saved 3,630,000 tons of coal, 1,180,000,000 units of electricity, 97,000 tons of rolled steel, 240,000 cubic meters of timber, over 17,000 tons of petroleum and 21,000,000 catties of grain for industrial use, and retrieved 700,000 tons of scrap iron and steel. A considerable saving of raw and other materials and fuel and in motive power in turn stimulated a big-margin increase in production.

Liaoning Province is a heavy industrial base of our country with plenty of old enterprises and plenty of big enterprises. Tremendous potentialities exist in the matter of saving. But in the past, under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some units became affected with such erroneous concepts as "waste being inevitable," and "potentialities being exhausted." After entering upon the great era of the seventies, the revolutionary committees at various levels of the industrial and communications fronts of the whole province led the broad revolutionary masses in the living study and application of a series of Chairman Mao's great teachings on the "Practice of strict economy," etc., and blazed the trail with revolutionary mass criticism in shattering such erroneous ideas as "waste being inevitable," and "potentialities being exhausted." This made for the widespread unfolding of the production-increase and economy campaign in various factories and mines of the whole province.

The broad masses of workers of the two big coal mines of Fushun and Fuhsin and members of their families put forward the lofty slogan, "keeping watch over the coal mine and burning no coal." The residents and households and cooked rice restaurants, collective mess halls and other units in such areas as Fushun and Fuhsin tried every means to change their pots and stoves and reform their furnaces and fireplaces in order to make comprehensive use of coal balls made of rock coal, waste shale, mud coal, oil residue, etc. From January to September, they brought about a saving of several hundred thousand tons of coal for the State.

The Shenyang Heavy Machinery Works criticized such erroneous ideas as "in a big family or a big enterprise, a little waste means nothing" and carried out 42 austerity measures. In the three preceding quarters of this year, it effected a saving of over 15,000 tons of coal.

During the production-increase and economy campaign, the revolutionary committees at various levels of the industrial and communications fronts of Liaoning Province roused fully the masses to make economical use of electricity. This year many factories and mines in the whole province whipped up an upsurge in a mass campaign for launching electric plants and making economical use of electricity. They successfully made use of excess heat to generate electricity.

By overcoming various difficulties, the revolutionary masses of the area of Chinchou built in one month two excess heat electric stations, one low-pressure boiler electric station and eight rural small-type hydroelectric stations, thus insuring the supply of needed electricity for the production departments.

The Talien Steel Works and Fushun Cement Works also relied on their own efforts in building excess heat electric stations. Simultaneously with the mobilization of the masses to launch electric plants, the revolutionary committees at various levels vigorously grasped work connected with the economical use of electricity.

A number of large factories and mines studied the advanced idea of small factories for building enterprises industriously and frugally. They prevented any waste occurring in every technological process and in every set of equipment and made efforts to save every unit of electricity.

The Red Guard Opencut Coal Mine of Fushun had a 450-kilometer-long electrified railway line with a total of 40,000 rail joints. In the past, a waste of electricity resulted from the lack of attention to management. This year, the revolutionary committee of the coal mine organized up to 100 soldering workers to solder all the 40,000-odd rail joints. The results of a survey showed that every joint soldered could bring about a saving of a unit of electricity per day or an annual saving of over 16,500,000 units for the State.

During the production-increase and economy campaign, the broad revolutionary masses of the industrial and communications fronts of Liaoning Province developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and introduced technical innovations in a big way. They adopted a host of new techniques and new technological processes and turned out a large supply of new products and new materials. This paved a broad path for the further development of production and the practice of economy in the use of raw and other materials.

At a recent provincial conference on the exchange of experience in the increase of production and the practice of economy advanced experience was popularizedin many fields, such as reforming boilers, making further use of furnace cinder, sprinkling coal powder with the use of a blast furnace, turning coal powder into iron, replacing steel with iron, replacing forging with casting, carrying out precision casting, building houses without the use of wood, using recovered pit wood as a substitute and making economical use of oil, water and grain.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

A "May 7" Middle School in Hupeh Province Builds Base Areas of Learning Industrial Work and Farming, Pushing Forward Deep-Going Development of Educational Revolution

(NCNA Wuhan, November 24, 1970)

The "May 7" middle school of Paolung commune, Hsinchou hsien, Hupeh Province, implements Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" in an all-round manner. Proceeding from the practice in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, it builds base areas for learning industrial work and farming and combines teaching-learning, production and scientific research together, thereby pushing forward the deep-going development of educational revolution. It scores remarkable results and is praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Chairman Mao points out in his "May 7 Directive": "This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie." Obeying this great teaching, the Party branch of "May 7" Middle School decided to arouse the teachers and students to work with their hands to build a small factory and to set up a farm. The handful of class enemies did their utmost to disparage and attack this decision. Some people who had rightist ideas also thought this "improper" and were worried that "this would upset the whole thing." Some other people placed undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern, suggesting that the factory and the farm should be "presentable" if they had to be set up.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party branch on the one hand aroused the masses to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents and to uncover the sabotage activities of the class enemies. On the other hand, it organized the broad masses of teachers and students to further study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and went deep into the production teams to seek opinions from the poor and lower-middle peasants on the running of a factory and a farm by the school. The poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out clearly that: the factory and the farm run by the school must be set up without spending any money or at a low cost, turn out products directly meeting the needs of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and be run in accordance with the physical conditions and age character of the students.

Through this study and visit, all members of the Party branch realized that: the running of the factory and the farm by the school is aimed at changing the conditions of the students being alienated from labor, practice and the masses, and is a key link in training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The factory and the farm run by the school must be orientated toward the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and must carry out the directive "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor."

With thinking enhanced and after making clear the orientation, they worked with their hands to reclaim the barren hill slopes and low-lying land, setting up a farm covering 82 mow of land. Meanwhile, they developed the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and carried sand from a spot 2 li away to make bricks, which they used in building walls for houses. They built factories for making a new-type agricultural insecticide "920" and a new-type fungus fertilizer "5406," which were of great importance in increasing agricultural production, and quickly put them into production. At present, the "920" factory turns out products each year enough for entirely meeting the needs of dressing the staple farm produce, such as cotton, paddy and wheat, in the whole commune.

With the base areas for learning industrial work and farming built, this school faced the question of how to correctly handle the relationship between labor and teaching-learning, that is, how to carry out in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's directive, "While their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things." At first, some teachers fostered the living idea that "it is safe to grasp labor but dangerous to grasp teaching-learning." For this reason, the phenomenon of "doubling efforts to do productive labor while putting aside the reform of teaching" once emerged from among them, and they simply regarded the students as manpower and the base areas for learning industrial work and farming as productive workshops, separated production from teaching-learning and did not uphold the principle of "taking study as the main task."

The Party branch of the school realized that the theory that "teaching is a dangerous job" reflected that the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education had not yet been wiped out and if this theory was not criticized immediately, the "May 7 Directive" still could not be carried out in an all-round manner although the base areas for learning industrial work and farming had been set up. It organized the teachers to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture," and to criticize this erroneous tendency.

This made all understand that: The purpose of the teachers and students taking part in labor is to receive re-education in the course of labor and to change their thinking and not to do manual labor alone; to combine teaching-learning with productive labor and not to replace teaching-learning with labor; to integrate theory with practice and not to throw away theory and blindly do practice. The base areas for learning industrial work and farming are not only spots for carrying out production but also positions for training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and for reforming teaching-learning.

On the basis of this understanding, they followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "The purpose of all work of a school is to change the students ideologically," and in the course of learning industrial work and farming, persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carried out revolutionary mass criticism and went deep into the factories and the countryside to receive re-education from the workers and peasants. Meanwhile, they

brought the base areas for learning industrial work and farming into full play in the reform of teaching-learning and learned the lessons of socialist culture well. For example, a lesson of fundamental agricultural knowledge was taught on the farm run by the school and teaching-learning was conducted according to the season, so that the students could labor in the fields after the lesson and apply what they had learned.

The "May 7" middle school of Paolung commune built base areas for learning industrial work and farming and conducted educational revolution in light of the practice in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, thereby further raising the socialist consciousness of the teachers and the students and helping them cultivate ideological feeling of the laboring people. Now, they bring with them dung baskets when going to school and take an active part in collective labor on holidays and after school. Many students become skilled in manual labor in the production teams. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise these students to be: propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fighters in the revolutionary mass criticism; good commune members who are devoted to the public, instructors in militia training, and technicians in agricultural production.

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TRANSPORTATION

Peking Railway Bureau Overfulfills Yearly State Plan of Transportation Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA Peking, November 24, 1970)

The Peking Railway Bureau has overfulfilled its yearly state plan of transportation 45 days ahead of schedule. The volume of goods delivered by this railway bureau in the first ten and half months of this year exceeded that in the corresponding period of last year by 23 percent and that in the whole of last year by 8 percent.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels under the Peking Railway Bureau have strengthened investigation and grasped the typical cases during the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and have summed up the experience of some advanced units, including the experience of the conductors group of cars hauled by the "Mao Tse-tung" locomotive in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and advancing triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the experience of Kuchih mechanical section in conducting education in the struggle between the two lines and in strengthening ideological building, the experience of Tatung West engineering section in using ideological revolutionization to lead mechanized maintenance of the railway, the experience of Taiyuan Sub-bureau in dispatching trains in support of agriculture, the experience of Kuo-erh-chuang station in raising the efficiency of transportation through self-reliance, etc. The dissemination of the advanced thinking and advanced experience of these units continuously raised the level of transportation in the whole railway bureau.

This year, a new record has been created in the efficiency of loading and unloading throughout the Peking Railway Bureau. Because the cars and wagons carry greater loads, a great volume of goods has been transported for the state. The locomotives carry out activities of hauling more cars and wagons and running at a higher speed. The extra quantity of goods hauled is enough to load more than 1,000 cars and wagons.

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Tsitsihar Railway Bureau Fulfills Yearly State Plan of Transportation Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA Harbin, November 24, 1970)

The broad revolutionary masses of the Tsitsihar Railway Bureau perseveringly put revolution in command of production. They have overfulfilled this year's transportation plan ahead of schedule. The volume of goods transported outstripped the past record by 11.6 percent.

In some areas where the units under this railway bureau were, the icebound period lasts over eight months in a year. The broad masses of workers and the revolutionary cadres studied and applied the "three constantly read articles" in a living way. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they fought against the extreme cold and the snowstorm, fought bravely on the first line of transportation, overcame difficulties and accomplished their tasks of transportation.

Heavy snow, the first of this year, fell in August in some areas supervised by Hailar and Chiaketach'i Railway Sub-bureaus. To insure that the means of construction could be transported to various parts of the motherland, the workers of these two railway sub-bureaus braved the extreme cold and fought arduously against hardships. In a certain journey, the 696 locomotive group of Hailar mechanical section had an accident with the locomotive. Braving the bone-piercing cold, the conductors crept onto the locomotive to remove the obstacle while the train proceeded at a high speed, making this train reach its terminus in safety and punctually. The workers and their dependents of Linhai passenger service section under Chiaketach'i Railway Sub-bureau organized ten shock teams which, despite ill conditions and cold weather, loaded and unloaded goods in good time, contributing toward the socialist construction of the state.

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COAL INDUSTRY

Ninghsia Fulfills Yearly Plan of Crude Coal Production Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA Yinchuan, November 23, 1970)

The coal production front in Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region implements in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's great directive "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," vigorously promoting revolutionization of man's thinking and pushing forward the fast development of coal production. The whole region fulfilled this year's plan of crude coal production 54 days of schedule and created a new record of coal output. Consumption of raw materials dropped greatly. New coal pits were built at a much higher speed and small collieries and coal pits developed vigorously. An excellent situation appears throughout the front of coal industry.

Since the beginning of this year, the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has developed continuously on the front of coal industry in the whole region. The broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and tightly grasp remolding of world outlook in light of the practice in the three great revolutionary movements. Their mental outlook has gone through a deep change. A great number of activists and advanced groups in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged from among them. Particularly after the publication of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the members of the leading groups and the broad revolutionary masses of various collieries in the whole region conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works, further stepping up the new upsurge of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In Shihtsuishan area, various collieries held meetings of No. 1 men or members of the leading groups to talk about their experience in the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the number of workers' philosophic study groups very quickly grew to nearly 2,000 and some collieries also organized workers' itinerant groups to talk about their study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works and established workers' philosophic study evening schools. There emerged a vivid situation of leaders leading the masses while the masses spurring the leaders.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly," the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels on the front of coal industry in the whole region boldly arouse the masses and carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and protractedly, greatly strengthening the consciousness of the members of the leading groups at various levels and the broad revolutionary masses in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various policies.

In Shihtsuishan No. 1 Colliery, before March this year, some members of its leading group did not understand sufficiently the protractedness and complexity of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that they buried themselves in production and slackened their grasp of the class struggle. Its revolution and production lagged behind other collieries. During the "one-striking, three-opposing" campaign, its leading groups boldly aroused the masses, relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," and launched fierce attacks on the class enemies, quickly ending the prolonged backwardness of this colliery and fulfilling the productive tasks of the first quarter in one stroke. After that, they perseveringly and tightly grasped the education in class struggle and struggle between the two lines, and the intense fire of the revolutionary mass criticism burned ever more glowingly, giving a great impetus to the development of revolution and production. Since March this year, this colliery has overfulfilled its productive tasks every month and every quarter. It has now fulfilled its yearly production plan ahead of schedule.

In Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, while effort is made to build the key collieries in the course of developing coal production, strenuous effort is also made to build small collieries and small coal pits in areas where coal was comparatively scarce in the past. The building of small collieries and small coal pits is playing an ever greater role in supporting agriculture and promoting the development of local industry.

At present, the members of the leading groups at various levels and the broad revolutionary masses on the front of coal industry in the whole region are conscientiously summing up experience and actively making preparations ideologically and materially for registering a still greater development in coal production in 1971.

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AGRICULTURE

A Brigade in Liaoning Redoubles Its Grain and Cotton Output This Year

(NCNA Shenyang, November 24, 1970)

During the mass movement of learning from Tachai, Kaoch'engtzu brigade, Hsiaot'un commune, Liaoyang municipality, which is a unit giving high yields of grain and cotton in Liaoning Province, breaks with complacency and establishes the idea of sustained revolution. On the basis of increase in grain and cotton output per unit area in the past ten years running, it has registered a further increase this year. In the whole brigade, this year's grain output is 820 catties per mow on the average, exceeding that of last year by 26 percent; the average output of ginned cotton per mow is 120 catties, outstripping that of last year by 50 percent.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Kaoch'engtzu brigade conscientiously carried out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture, relied on own effort and fought amid hardships, making this undulating area which formerly suffered from drought in nine out of ten years and was frequented by natural disasters increase its average per-mow output of grain and cotton in the past ten years running and become one of the advanced units in agricultural production in Liaoning Province. In the face of achievements, some cadres and commune members cherished complacency. They said: "Our yields of grain and cotton have not been low. It will be quite good if we can maintain these yields." For this reason, the yields of grain and cotton did not increase much in the past few years.

The Party branch deeply felt that the leading group must take the lead in breaking with complacency and establishing the idea of sustained revolution before it could lead the masses to increase grain and cotton output to a new level. Accordingly, in spring this year, it organized the members of the leading group and the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to visit and learn from Yangshan brigade in Chaoyang area which was known as an advanced unit in grain and cotton production. They saw that Yangshan brigade had comparatively poor natural conditions but gave high yield of grain and made great contributions toward the country and, in particular, it had learned from Kaoch'engtzu brigade the experience in increasing the yield of sorghum and yet its yield of sorghum had already outstripped that of Kaoch'engtzu brigade. They were deeply touched. That night, they set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and "China ought to make still greater contributions to humanity." After this study, all decided to take the achievements as a new starting point of sustained revolution and to march forward in depth and in width toward production.

When the members of the leading group had achieved unified thinking, the Party branch again organized the commune members to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Some old poor peasants said: "We have increased per-unit-area output of grain and cotton in the past ten years running; this

is our achievement. But we stand still and do not go forward; this is our shortcoming. If this should go on, we shall turn from being advanced to being backward." With their thinking raised, the cadres and the masses unanimously went into action and stepped up a warm mass upsurge of finding shortcomings, unearthing potentials and suggesting measures.

In the past, this brigade paid one-sided attention to introducing crops of fine strains from other localities and did not breed seeds by own effort and did not go on making improvement. This year, they develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, set up fields for cultivating cotton of fine strain and for cross-breeding of seeds of sorghum and maize, actively creating conditions for increasing production.

Formerly, this brigade made strenuous efforts to improve its soil and build fields of the Tachai pattern. But, it did not pay sufficient attention to reforming dry land and reclaiming low-lying land. A drought invariably resulted in decrease in production. This year, they built a pumping and irrigation project and sank five powered wells, turning the more than 1,500 mow of dry land into fields which gave stable yields despite drought and waterlogging.

This year, this brigade has gone further to exploit the potentials of soil and practiced interplanting, multiple cropping, and simultaneous growing of different crops. With regard to management of cotton fields, they make strenuous efforts to insure "all seeds germinate" and then take care of each cotton sapling separately, so that all saplings in each plot grow equally strong and uniformly and high and stable yields can be obtained.

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Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts Guide North China Production Brigade to Achieve High Millet Yield

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 25, 1970)

the commune members and revolutionary cadres of the houyu production brigade in shansi province, north china, have made a living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic concepts, and used materialist dialectics as a guide to scientific farming. as a result, they have transformed local traditional methods for growing millet and reaped a very good harvest averaging 7.8 tons per hectare on an area of 8.4 hectares this year. thus this brigade of shuitung commune in chincheng county has set an example of high millet yield on large areas.

millet is one of the main grain crops in north china. but people have always considered it a low-yield crop and have not much confidence in achieving high yields.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the brigade have studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way, done away with fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds and conscientiously carried out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture formulated by our great leader chairman mao. as a result of scientific farming, per-hectare output of millet rapidly rose from 2.25 tons to 5.7 tons in 1968. they began new scientific experiments in 1969 and put forward the slogan of attaining over 7.5 tons of millet per hectare, to contribute still more to the country.

the slogan started a lot of arguments. a few people said: "the per-hectare millet yield in our brigade is high enough. we wonder whether we can fulfil the new target." on hearing this, the brigade revolutionary committee led the peasants in studying chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they criticized the metaphysical views of stagnation and complacency. chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts helped them understand that high yield and low yield are only relative. the output of 5.7 tons of millet per hectare is higher than the traditional output of 2.25 tons, but is far too low to meet the need of the revolution. there are still potentialities in increasing output.

chairman mao teaches: "for the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature." in line with this teaching the brigade revolutionary committee organized the masses to study the specific characters of millet and the local natural conditions. by comparing the average per-hectare output of millet of low-yielding areas with that of some high-yielding plots, they conscientiously summed up their experience in growing millet over the years. they finally discovered the secret why millet output is lower in ordinary fields and higher on some particular plots. thus they found the way to achieve high millet yield on large areas.

members of the brigade found that millet wants little water in the early stage of its growth, needs a lot of water during the jointing and earing stages and requires sunshine in the milking stage. however, local people had the custom to sow too early, in the beginning of april. when the millet was earing and needed a lot of water, a spring dry spell used to set in. then rain fell in summer and early autumn, when the millet was flowering and milking and wanting the sun. this was bad for pollination and kernel making. in summing up their experience, the commune members saw that early sowing was the main cause of low yield.

they applied chairman mao's philosophic concepts to analyzing things in their summing-up. they discovered that as millet grows, its branches and leaves and its ears are interdependent. but, at the same time, they fight over nourishment. the branches and leaves of millet sown in early april have too long a growing period and take up too much nourishment at the expense of the plant, which will grow weak during the final milking stage for want of more fertilizer. hence empty or imperfect grain. this was another important reason why millet gave low yield.

they came to the conclusion that millet should be sown one month later than usual in their area. thus it can enjoy the rainy season when it needs a great deal of water in its earing stage. late-sowing also cuts the growing time for the branches and leaves in favour of the plant. therefore, in order to attain high yield, they must sow millet late at a proper time, apart from carrying out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture in an overall way.

further analysis showed that late-sowing brings unfavourable factors too. for example, the soil lacks moisture, it is hard to ensure a full stand of seedlings, and there is a greater threat of insect pests. time for thinning out seedlings coincides with busy wheat harvesting and both demand much manpower. however, if people's subjective initiative is fully brought into play, if they plough the land early and roll it to conserve moisture, spray insecticides and take other measures, they can solve all these problems. so they sowed millet late in 1970.

the commune members and revolutionary cadres regarded the process of fighting for high millet yield as one of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and of remoulding people's world outlook. all people of the brigade worked hard during the sowing season and achieved a full stand of seedlings. but then a hailstorm struck and battered the lush seedlings after thinning. some people were disheartened. the leading group of the brigade immediately organized a study of chairman mao's teachings.

the party branch secretary li chang-li said: "the hail has damaged our millet, this is a bad thing. but it cannot shake our will. so long as we bring people's initiative into play, we can certainly overcome the natural calamity." the commune members enhanced their determination to overcome difficulties. after seven days of hard work, they set right or re-planted 8.4 hectares of millet. they then took special care of the re-planted millet plant by plant and applied more fertilizer. at its jointing stage, the re-planted millet grew as sturdy as the millet which had survived the hail.

the cadres of the production brigade and teams organized the commune members in study classes on field management while they worked in the fields. enlightened by mao tsetung thought, they further fostered their concept of farming for the revolution.

they consciously linked their field management and weeding with supporting the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction by achieving 7.5 tons of millet per hectare.

at the earing stage, the millet was hit by insect pest. the commune members were worried because insecticides proved ineffective. sang kuang-lin, chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, and another poor peasant made on-the-spot observation day and night and found the reason. it was ineffective to spray insecticides during the day because they could not adhere onto the millet leaves. but at night, the millet leaves had dew and insecticides could hold on to them, and proved effective. they then worked three consecutive nights when the dew fell, wiped out the pest, ensured millet growing and finally won a new victory in gaining 7.8 tons of millet per hectare.

INDUSTRY

North China Farm Implement Plant Serves Peasants Well

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 24, 1970)

workers of the nanfan farm implement plant in chianghsien county, shansi province, north china, who always bear in mind the needs of the peasants, have served agriculture whole-heartedly in the past decade and more.

their products are being widely used in the rural areas. these include several dozen new types of farm machinery and implements, like wheat harvesters, water turbines and pumps, and 35 types of semi-mechanized farm tools. the plant has also repaired large numbers of farm machines and implements for peasants. its work has helped to solve some pressing problems in farm production.

the nanfan farm implement plant was formed by merging four blacksmith and carpenter co-operatives during the 1958 great leap forward. it was then equipped with only two smithy fires and seven sledge-hammers and its 50 workers were handicraftsmen, including blacksmiths and bicycle repairing workers.

a fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines took place in the plant on the fundamental question of serving agriculture.

at the beginning, the workers studied chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". they expressed the determination to contribute their share to agricultural mechanization. but a few people thought that the poorly equipped plant could make no machines but only spades, hoes and sickles. under the leadership of the plant's party branch, the workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "we have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." they came to understand that the question of serving agriculture and producing machines to meet its needs is a matter of loyalty to chairman mao. they said: "we blacksmiths will

always follow chairman mao and we will certainly turn out machines."

through investigation, they got to know that the peasants were in need of a small wheat harvester. relying on their own efforts, they designed and made such a machine. the harvester was then tested in many parts of the country. but the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and slandered that the harvester was "inferior to imported combine harvesters". they gave orders for the test to be stopped and the whole plan given up. the workers waged a firm struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. ignoring the opposition of the capitalist-roaders in the locality, the workers went on testing the harvester on different types of soil in eleven provinces and municipalities, travelling over 10,000 kilometres. finally they built a light and efficient animal-drawn wheat harvester which cuts wheat clean and low. the peasants like the machine which harvests about three hectares of wheat a day, equalling the work done by more than twenty men.

afterwards, peasants of the tungkuanchuang brigade in the yaoli commune asked the farm implement plant to help solve the question of drinking water for the local people and animals in their mountain area. through investigations, the workers discovered that more than 30 brigades in chiangnsien county had the same problem. they decided to manufacture a powerful pump to solve the problem. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, did away with all fetishes and superstitions and designed a pump specially for mountain areas. after 15 months of hard work and 210 improvements, they finally produced a powerful pump which lifts water to an altitude of 200 metres and a fluidic pump which lifts water to an altitude of 70 metres. when they mounted these pumps in the tungkuanchuang brigade and brought up clear spring water, people of the whole village, old and young, men and women, were overjoyed and moved to tears. commune members came to look at the water from dozens of kilometres around. a 83-year-old poor peasant said: "it is chairman mao who sends workers to help us bring water up to our mountain area exclamation"

on hearing that it was better to bury fertilizer than spray it, the workers changed the three-toothed hoe into a cultivator-fertilizer dresser. when peasants wanted seeders, the workers produced three-row and five-row seeders for grain fields and a wooden seeder for cotton fields.

the farm implement plant not only produces many mechanized and semi-mechanized farm implements, improves on them and makes new machines, but takes measures to cut cost, investment and price. displaying the spirit of "ants nibbling bones", the workers made their first lathe through three months' hard work. they then made 15 indigenous lathes successively. in making these lathes, they ensured high quality at low cost and cut the price of water turbines to one third of that of similar water turbines used in other places.

in line of chairman mao's great teachings: "serve the people whole-heartedly" and "utter devotion to others without any thought of self", the workers adhere to the principle of "combination of repairing and making" and "equal importance to repairing and making". they make whatever implements the peasants want and repair any tools they need repair. even if the peasants come for repairs in the evening, they set down to work right away. the workers says: "we take up

difficulties and let the peasants have convenience." in order to save peasants' time, they always have spare parts ready and repair damaged farm tools as soon as the peasants bring them.

to serve the peasants still better, the plant often sends mobile repair teams to check and repair machines in villages. this guarantees the smooth going of agricultural production.

in supporting agriculture over the years, the workers have come to know that industry must give all-out support to agriculture and supply it with large numbers of mechanized and semi-mechanized machines. at the same time, they must rely on the peasants, help them improve farm implements and machinery and form networks of repair service covering communes, production brigades and teams, so as to bring the initiative of the peasants into full play. they assist communes and brigades to build factories and produce new products. in making a new product, they let the peasants take part in the designing, trial-producing and testing. therefore, their products are suited to local conditions and welcomed by the peasants.

the plant has trained over 600 peasant-technicians and helped 21 production brigades set up repair groups. during busy farming seasons, the workers visit villages to pass on their skills to the peasants. during slack farming seasons, they run training classes or ask the peasants to come and learn in their plant. the peasants said heartily: "we can learn skills without leaving our village. not only can we do repairs ourselves, but we can make innovations."

Tientsin Canvas Mill Transforms Shuttle Looms into Rapier Looms

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 24, 1970)

the tientsin canvas mill has followed chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and relied on the masses to turn all its old shuttle looms into rapier looms which have no shuttles.

this long-time producer of heavy canvas had out-of-date equipment. shuttle looms were used and one worker could tend only two machines because the half-kilogramme shuttles had to be changed twice a minute. production lagged behind demand.

the workers suggested trial-producing rapier looms before the great proletarian cultural revolution. but some leading members of the mill at that time were influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line "let experts run the factory" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they relied on only a few people working in isolation to make experiments. in two years they produced only two rapier looms, but these proved unfit for weaving canvas.

the revolutionary committee of the mill was set up in february 1968. members of the revolutionary committee went to the workshops to collect the workers' opinions. they decided to move the experimental tables to the weaving shop. the experimenters absorbed the wisdom of the workers and also posted the problems arising in their experiments on the workshop walls so that the workers could discuss them and help.

this touched off a vigorous mass technical innovations movement. before and after work hours, workers would flock around the experimental tables to discuss points. veteran worker yang yun-hsiu, who was cruelly oppressed and exploited by the capitalists before liberation, was very moved by this and raised a lot of good ideas. with the help of the workers, the knotty problems were solved one after another. one difficulty was that the selvedge edge woven by the rapier loom was uneven.

chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." the workers repeatedly studied this teaching of chairman mao's, which helped strengthen their determination to overcome difficulties. they repeatedly tested methods of their own devising and finally found the way to make a smooth selvedge edge. proceeding from this initial success, they quickly turned out a satisfactory rapier loom. several months of trial operation showed the loom's advantages over the shuttle loom -- higher speed, better finishing quality, lower consumption of raw material, simpler operation and lesser labour intensity. a worker could tend four or even eight looms at a time as against two before.

but there were still many more problems to solve in transforming all the machines into rapier looms. more than 300 parts were needed to transform each shuttle loom. the leading department decided to help the mill build a new shop with an area of 600 square metres and assign a machinery factory to assist it in renovating the equipment.

should the mill rely on the leadership for funds or rely on its own efforts? the mill's revolutionary committee organized the workers to discuss this question. some said: "the leadership wants to help us build a new shop. why shouldn't we accept their help?" but the majority disagreed. they argued: "though the leadership wants to help, we revolutionary workers armed with mao tsetung thought should rely on our own efforts to overcome difficulties."

after the discussion, everyone agreed that they should follow chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance. shock brigades were organized to transform the old looms. many workers carried their bed-rolls to the mill so that they could devote every minute to the project. all workers, including nursery workers and cooks, helped with the work.

since there was not enough space in the mill, the workers lay the equipment and parts they had made along the road near by. they worked day and night shifts. with this revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they transformed the last of the looms into rapier looms on june 23 of this year. they did all this by their own efforts. /

Northwest China Petrochemical Engineering Equipment Plant Improves Imported Equipment

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 24, 1970)

the revolutionary committee of the lanchow petrochemical engineering equipment plant in kansu province, northwest china, has aroused the workers to improve imported equipment and raise output. they have made more than 60 major technical innovations, smashing the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace.

most of the plant's equipment was imported. some bourgeois technical "authorities" set rules and regulations to bind the workers hand and foot in the past. part of the imported equipment was poorly designed and was useless, but they did not permit the workers to renovate it. nor did they allow them to improve other foreign machinery dating back to the 30's or 40's, which was very inefficient.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers made up their minds to transform the foreign equipment so that it would serve china's socialist construction.

the plant revolutionary committee called on the workers to launch revolutionary mass criticism and renovate the imported equipment. good results followed. the iron foundry workshop had a poorly designed foreign hydraulic sand remover that had stood idle since being installed ten years ago. a few young workers brought into play their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and, in a matter of 20 days, turned the useless machine, which bourgois "authorities" once said "not even angels could repair", into good equipment with an efficiency far greater than the original design. using this splendid example, the revolutionary committee called an on-the-spot criticism which spurred the workers' initiative to transform other foreign equipment.

revolutionary mass criticism gave rise to an upsurge in technical innovations centered on renovating equipment and technology. quick results were achieved. the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians of the first sub-plant worked for three days to change a foreign machine that could handle only one kind of work piece into a multiple-tool machine that can process various work pieces, raising efficiency fourfold. no. 2 metal shop always had trouble with the chief part of a huge imported nobbing machine which broke down frequently. the workers surmounted one difficulty after another, using a new material to make an essential part of the machine. the machine now runs smoothly with higher precision than before and saves 90 kilogrammes of lubricants a day.

the plant's revolutionary committee led the workers in taking the concrete conditions of the foreign machines into consideration when making changes and studying them from the view of "one divides into two". this helped the workers see the weakness of the machines that had to be reformed, and the good points which can be used. not long ago, the "three-in-one" technical innovations group in no. 2 metal workshop analysed a big lathe that was to be discarded. it came to this conclusion that though the lathe had many shortcomings, it still could be repaired and used. by dismantling the lathe and studying the parts one by one, the workers found the principal contradiction in the poor designing that caused the lathe to run out of control. the group took measures to improve it. finally the lathe was put into operation. other sub-plants and workshops followed their example and speeded up the technical transformation.

chairman mao teaches: "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." in the campaign for transforming the imported equipment, the plant's revolutionary committee resolutely relied on the working class, brought into full play the role of the "three-in-one" technical innovations groups which have workers as the core and include revolutionary cadres and technicians. by sponsoring meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the course of transforming imported machinery, many workshops and sections pooled the wisdom of the workers in solving key problems and overcame one difficulty after another.

STEEL INDUSTRY

Northwest China Iron and Steel Workers Say: "Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts Guide Our Battle"

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 25, 1970)

following is an article written by workers of the coke-oven plant of the taiyuan iron and steel company, northwest china. the article is entitled "chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts guide our battle":

our plant, the coke-oven plant of the taiyuan iron and steel company, has an old coke-oven battery which was built in the 1930's. before liberation, the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries used it recklessly to get the biggest possible profits. as a result, it was worn out and production almost came to a standstill. guided by chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts, we have renovated this old coke-oven battery and made it serve our country's socialist construction, breaking the old convention that "a coke-oven battery can be used at the most for 20 years". furthermore, we have succeeded in raising its productivity 18 per cent above designed capacity.

in transforming this old coke-oven battery by applying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts, we also educated ourselves and made a big progress in our ideological revolutionization.

the question of whether this out-moded battery could serve the rising production of iron and steel involved a fierce struggle between the two ideologies and the two roads.

some bourgeois technical "authorities" held that it was absolutely impossible to renovate it. they proposed that the old battery be dismantled and a new one built. they asked for 10 million yuan to complete the project in three years.

we veteran workers applied chairman mao's great philosophic concept of "one divides into two" to analyze the question and found that the "authorities" used a metaphysical viewpoint to look at problems. they saw only that the design of the coke-oven battery was old, but did not see that it was usable; they thought only about how to build a new one and did not pay attention to making full use of the industrial base left over from the old society; they saw only things, and not the human factor.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "we should look at problems from different aspects, not from just one." we should not only see that the old coke-oven battery was backward and in poor repair and unable to meet the needs of steel production but also recognize that the main equipment of the battery was in fairly good condition and could contribute to socialist construction; the unfavourable factors can be overcome by the efforts people make. therefore, when the "authorities" spread the idea of dismantling the old battery we actively disseminated chairman mao's teachings on "building up our country through diligence and frugality". after six months of struggle, we refuted the so-called reasons raised by the bourgeois technical "authorities", and unified the thinking of the masses. even those who formerly wanted to dismantle the battery changed their minds and agreed that the old battery should be renovated.

when the work began, we were all in high spirits and vied with each other to be the first on the job. but lots of problems had to be solved. we turned to this great teaching of chairman mao's: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

which was the principal contradiction? views differed. some experienced workers were invited to make an analysis. through pooling our wisdom we found that the principal contradiction was the irrational design of the regenerators and the blockage of the regenerators. this caused the coke-oven battery to have a low and uneven temperature. we concentrated our efforts on repairing the regenerators. we improved twelve of them, solved the most serious problem. the resistance of the regenerators dropped, the temperature became even and the draft of the chimney met the needs of production. we also changed the damaged iron fixtures and repaired the broken sides of the oven, thus restoring the old coke-oven battery.

after the renovation, production rose constantly. when it reached the designed capacity, production and equipment were in a temporary equilibrium. some comrades thought that it was good enough to maintain this level, and renovations were stopped. the revolutionary committee paid heed to these ideas and organized the comrades to study chairman mao's teaching: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." that clarified our thinking. we recognized that if we wanted to keep advancing, we would have to upset the equilibrium to reveal a new contradiction that we would solve to make production go forward.

so we went beyond the designed capacity and raised output another 12 per cent. the coke produced in 14 units of the battery was not up to standard. this proved disequilibrium. we repaired some of the units of the battery, and production and the equipment reached equilibrium on a new basis.

time and again we upset the equilibrium, revealing a new contradiction and solving it. we raised output 18 per cent above the designed capacity. but we are not resting on our achievements. we are adopting new measures, determined to push production to a new high.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts Guides Shanghai Textile Workers in Inventing New Technological Processes

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1970)

Shanghai textile workers have organized several thousand philosophy study groups and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in making technical improvements on old equipment and they have greatly raised the level of technique in production since the great proletarian cultural revolution began. They have invented new technological processes, techniques and equipment up to advanced world standards or better. These include high speed spindles, shuttleless looms, flocking machines and one-process printing and dyeing of cloth. Many technical innovations have been evolved from single items to a complete process and spread from one skill to the whole industry. These are new contributions to China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Shanghai's textile industry is one of its oldest light industrial trades. The equipment left over from old China is out-of-date and consists of dozens of types of machines. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "It is one-sided to regard everything either as all positive or as all negative", the Shanghai textile workers have taken the view that one divides into two in analyzing the old equipment. They know that it is backward but on the other hand it can be used and renovated. The equipment in general is backward but some of the parts are not and can still be used. They criticized the thinking of bourgeois technical "authorities" in laying stress on ostentatiousness and bourgeois standards and in viewing the old equipment as "a burden" and proposing to discard it. In the course of technical transformation, apart from adding some necessary advanced new equipment they have concentrated on transforming the old equipment so as to make the best use of it. They have found ways to operate the old equipment at advanced production levels.

In the struggle to renovate old spinning frames and weaving looms, the Shanghai workers have followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." They found out the key to the backwardness was the major parts -- the spindles and shuttles. So they concentrated on renovating these. They first renovated fixed spindles into bearing spindles, raising cotton yarn output per 1,000 spindles hour from an average of 28 kilogrammes to 37 kilogrammes. Then they devised new-type high speed spindles, and raised cotton yarn per 1,000 spindle hour to 42 kilogrammes. Although they still used the ring frames, they made many renovations on the spindles. So in the coordination with other improvements, they brought the production level of spinning up to advanced levels.

The old technological processes were too complicated. More than a dozen processes were involved in turning cotton into finished cloth. Production efficiency was low, and consumption of materials and labour intensity were high. With Chairman Mao's philosophic works as their weapon, the workers and the revolutionary technicians of all branches

of shanghai textile industry made a class, historical and dialectical analysis of the old technology. they came to understand that the old processes were the means used by the capitalists to enslave the workers, pursue profits and monopolize technology. they were also the result of the bourgeoisie's metaphysical methodology. the textile workers were determined to make large-scale technical innovations.

armed with chairman mao's philosophic concepts, workers of the no. 22 shanghai bleaching and dyeing mill and other mills changed the century-old printing and dyeing method and invented one-process printing and dyeing, which turns out cotton cloth of the same quality as that produced by ten processes before. durability of the cloth was raised by 20 per cent, and the consumption of coal, electricity, water and some chemicals was cut sharply, ending the backwardness in printing and dyeing. the new process had strong repercussions throughout the textile industry. this year the workers of shanghai no. 4 weaving and dyeing mill, displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, invented a one-process dyeing of cotton yarn that eliminated heavy physical labour. other branches in shanghai's textile industry have also made technical innovations and invented many new processes to raise their technical level.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable". in the course of making technical transformations, the shanghai textile workers criticized the trash of setting up barriers between trades and the mechanical division of labour which divorces theory from practice and manufacture from use. they conducted a mass movement so that those who use the machines made and renovated them, thus ensuring rapid progress. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it was necessary to transform the city's old machines after the high-speed spinning frame was invented. if a special-purpose machinery plant were assigned to make such renovations it might take three or four years to produce the parts needed. the textile workers of the city actively cooperated with the special-purpose plants. they made parts and spare-parts by self-reliance, and transformed the spinning frames themselves. as a result, the task was finished in a little over a year.

by mobilizing the masses to carry out technical transformation, the shanghai textile industrial departments made not only technical advances, but created a technical force that is familiar with textile technology and machinery. besides making progress in the textile industry, they have also made other products including chemical fertilizer equipment, boilers and high grade precision lathes. these are new contributions to the state.

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

South China Railway Designers Make New Achievements in Their Work After Accepting Re-Education by Working Class

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 25, 1970)

the party branch of the surveying and designing institute under the liuchou railway administration in kwangsi, south china, conscientiously carried out the party's policy towards the intellectuals and made remarkable achievements in educating, remoulding and training engineers and technicians with mao tsetung thought in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

in the past two years, the engineers and technicians of the institute accepted re-education by the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. they not only achieved very good result in remoulding their world outlook and in ideological revolutionization, but also made new progress in the revolution in designing and made new contributions to socialist construction. with less people, the institute last year completed 30 per cent more designing tasks than the previous record. their designs saved a great amount of investment for the state.

the engineers and technicians of the institute have been deeply educated and have enhanced their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution. however, because they were long poisoned in the past by the old educational system and had not fully eliminated the revisionist influence, they still showed the trend of divorcing themselves from proletarian politics, from the masses and from practice in their designing work. dealing with these problems, the party branch of the institute led the engineers and technicians in participating in the three great revolutionary movements, arming themselves with mao tsetung thought, consciously remoulding their world outlook and gradually shifting their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

once they re-surveyed a railway line which was designed in the past. when they reached a place for building a railway station, an old worker pointed out that the railway station should not be built in a place far away from the village but should be near it so as to facilitate agricultural production and bring convenience to the poor and lower-middle peasants. a technician held that by so doing the train would have to make a loop before pulling into the station and this would cause technical difficulty. the old worker said: "we should guide our designing first of all with mao tsetung thought and every consideration must proceed from the interests of the people. it was convenient technically but very inconvenient to the poor and lower-middle peasants. lack of the mass point of view is contrary to chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" the old worker's words greatly enlightened this technician. he said to himself: what the comrade worker has in mind is chairman mao's revolutionary line and the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants. what i am short of is just these fundamental things. whether to build the station near the village or not is not merely a technical question, but a big issue of whether to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants or not. chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." it is impossible for me to make out designs in the interests of the people if i do not solve the question of "for whom?"

the next day, together with the workers, this technician made a thorough investigation on the spot and collected the opinions of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. he finally worked out a new plan which not only located the station near the village and overcame technical difficulties, but also dispensed with building a highway bridge. this saved on investment, facilitated railway construction and was beneficial to agricultural production. this revision of design enhanced the consciousness of the technicians in accepting re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers. in designing another project later, the technicians took the opinions of the masses into consideration and made a dozen changes to the design. this saved almost one million yuan in investment for the state and accelerated railway construction.

taking into consideration the erroneous thinking current among the technical personnel, the institute party branch has often organized them to carry out revolutionary mass criticism to raise their awareness of the struggle between the two lines.

a technician had visited a project site half-heartedly before he set to work behind closed doors and designed a 60-metre-long four-arch bridge for the project by copying from books. the workers were astonished at the design, for they thought that instead of a bridge, a culvert would do. the technician, however, quoted theories from the books to apologize for his design. regarding this as a manifestation of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi which the technician had not eliminated, the party branch asked veteran workers to take engineers and technicians to the construction site where they interviewed poor and lower-middle peasants and made a detailed hydrological study. the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians held discussions and it was learned that during the highest water season, the river water was only one metre deep and two metres wide. the data helped turn down the designed four-arch bridge. revolutionary mass criticism was then held on the construction site to hit hard at the renegade liu shao-chi's crimes of leading the intellectuals onto the road of divorcing themselves from reality, production and the worker-peasant masses. the designers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines was greatly raised in this profound lesson.

the party branch has also paid attention to educating the technicians with the fine quality of selflessness of the working class and encouraged them to make revolution in their innermost being and remould their world outlook.

when a young technician re-surveyed a designed railway line, he discovered that the construction of the line would take up large tracts of farmland, and the design should therefore be altered. at the same time, the thought of "self" made him shirk the responsibility, for he was afraid that re-designing would involve a great amount of work and delay construction. he thought that since his job was re-surveying, the designer should be held responsible for all the problems. so he did not raise the proposal that the line should be changed. driving in piles along the designed line, the workers felt uneasy when they found that the line would take up such a large tract of farmland. they immediately held a meeting in the fields to criticize the erroneous thinking of paying no heed to farmland in capital construction. profoundly educated, the technician made a self-criticism of his own thought of "self" and his failure to shoulder responsibility. led by

veteran workers, he went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to collect their opinions on revising the line. after repeated surveying, they designed a new line taking up about three hectares less farmland than the previous one. it was 400 metres shorter. the poor and lower-middle peasants and the railway builders say: "the revised line is much better. it conforms to chairman mao's revolutionary line. it is exactly the railway we want to have."

MAO'S WORKS

Collection of Chairman Mao's Five Important Works Published in Five National Minority Languages

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

a collection of our great leader chairman mao's five important works has been published by the nationality publishing house in the languages of the mongolian, tibetan, uighur, kazakh and korean nationalities. the collection contains "on practice", "on contradiction", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", "speech at the chinese communist party's national conference on propaganda work" and "where do correct ideas come from?" the collection in mongolian, tibetan and kazakh has already been distributed by hsinhua bookstores in peking and different parts of our country, and the collection in uighur and korean will soon be distributed.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 23, 1970)

the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chih-hsing arrived here by plane today for a friendship visit to albania in accordance with the chinese-albanian agreement for cultural exchanges.

the chinese gymnastic team was welcomed at the airport by bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture; rexhep doda, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission; siri carcani, head of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; qibrije ciu, vice-chairman of the executive committee of tirana district people's coupcil; representatives of the men's and women's basketball teams which recently visited china and representatives of the albanian national gymnastic team.

also present at the airport were hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor, and ting shan, military attache, of the chinese embassy in tirana.

the chinese gymnastic team was presented with bouquets by albanian sportsmen.

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Haxhi Lleshi, Mehmet Shehu on Reassumption of Office

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today sent a message to haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, extending on benalf of the chinese people and government the warmest congratulations on their reassumption of office. the message reads in full as follows:

tirana

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

on your reassumption of the office of president of the

presidium of the people's assembly and the office of chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania respectively, we extend the warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese people and government.

under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people have won one great victory after another in socialist revolution, socialist construction and the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. the chinese people sincerely wish the fraternal albanian people continuous, new and still greater successes in the days to come.

the chinese and albanian peoples are the closest brothers and comrades-in-arms. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million chinese people will always unite with the fraternal albanian people and fight and win victory together with them.

may the great revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples remain evergreen exclamation

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, november 25, 1970

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Charge D'Affaires A.I. of Guinean Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1970)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met bangoura casimir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of guinea in peking, and had a long conversation with him.

premier chou en-lai stressed: "the chinese government and people most severely condemn u.s. imperialism for supporting the portuguese colonialists in dispatching mercenary troops to invade guinea, and most firmly support the guinean government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty."

premier chou en-lai expressed admiration for the resolute measures adopted by president sekou toure to resist the aggressors. he expressed the conviction that strengthening unity and persevering in struggle, the heroic guinean people under the leadership of president sekou toure would certainly be able to smash the aggression by the portuguese colonialists and their mercenary troops and win victory in the struggle to defend the dignity and sovereignty of their motherland.

present at the meeting were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai and Li Hsien-nien Meet Comrade Nguyen Con and Other Vietnamese Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1970)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, today met and had a very cordial conversation with nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and chairman of the state planning commission, ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade, and ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned li chiang, fang yi and chi peng-fei.

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Led by Comrade Nguyen Con Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and chairman of the state planning commission, and the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation he is leading left peking for home by special plane today.

the delegation arrived in peking on 23 on its way home after visiting korea.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned li chiang, fang yi, lo kuei-po, wang lei, lu wei-chao, wei wu-ming and wang pin.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and embassy officials; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

statement of the government of the people's republic of china

november 25, 1970

on november 22, 1970, with the support of u.s. imperialism, the portuguese colonialists, resorting to piratical tactics, wantonly dispatched mercenary troops to launch a surprise attack on the republic of guinea in a vain attempt to subvert at one stroke the government of the republic of guinea headed by president sekou toure and plunge the guinean people once again into the dark abyss of colonialist rule. this is a new monstrous crime committed by u.s. imperialism and the portuguese colonialists against the guinean people and the other african people. the chinese government and people express their boundless indignation at and the strongest condemnation against this naked act of aggression.

under the command of president sekou toure, the heroic guinean people and armed forces, filled with hatred against their common enemies, are fighting valiantly and dealing heavy blows at the invaders, thus victoriously defending their state sovereignty and national independence. the chinese government and people warmly praise the guinean people for their revolutionary spirit of resisting the foreign aggressors and warmly hail the victories won by the guinean people in their struggle against aggression.

portuguese colonialism arose and grew with the ruthless plunder of the african people. far back in the middle of the 15th century, it started out in africa with the most cruel crime in history, that of the trade in negroes. for several centuries, it has all along forcibly occupied african territories more than 20 times the size of its own country, ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the african people. since world war ii, it has become a faithful lackey of u.s. imperialism in repressing national liberation movements in africa. it is using violence to bloodily repress the national independence struggles of the peoples of guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, etc.; it is collaborating with the white colonialist authorities in south africa and southern rhodesia in feverishly pushing the barbarous policy of racial discrimination and is incessantly carrying out armed encroachments on the sacred territories of the republic of guinea, the united republic of tanzania, the republic of zambia, etc., gravely menacing the sovereignty and security of independent african countries.

it is entirely due to the support of u.s. imperialism that the portuguese colonialist empire, decadent to the core, should dare to launch such flagrant aggression against guinea. beset with troubles both at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism cannot but resort more and more frequently to the tactics of using asians to fight asians and africans to fight africans and buying over the traitors of various countries and engaging mercenaries in pushing its neo-colonialist policies. the european and african mercenaries now invading the great republic of guinea are but a special detachment of u.s. imperialism.

the flocking together of the united states, that stronghold of neo-colonialism attempting to enslave the people of the whole world, and portugal, a notorious old colonialist country, definitely does not indicate that there is still much strength left in colonialism; it can only show that the day is not far off when these pests, colonialism, monopoly capital, imperialism and neo-colonialism, will all be swept into the dustbin of history. the rampant and desperate attack launched by u.s. and portuguese imperialism can in no way save them from their inevitable doom.

the significance of the guinean people's fight goes far beyond the limits of guinea. the guinean people are not only fighting for the independence and sovereignty of their motherland, but also for the independence and sovereignty of other african countries and for all the countries of the world that cherish their independence and sovereignty. under no circumstances must the scheme of u.s. and portuguese imperialism be allowed to succeed, otherwise what occurs today in guinea may occur tomorrow in other countries in africa and the rest of the world.

the guinean people are by no means isolated in their struggle. the chinese people firmly support them. victory certainly belongs to the guinean people who are strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and persevering in battle under the leadership of president sekou toure.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Government Delegation Attends Performance of Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1970)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the romanian government delegation he is leading, attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" here this evening.

the distinguished guests were accompanied by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned comrades li chiang and li lien-ching.

upon the arrival of comrade radulescu and the other romanian comrades in the company of comrade li hsien-nien and other comrades, the whole audience clapped to give the distinguished romanian guests a warm welcome.

the excellent performance by the revolutionary artists of the china dance drama troupe was given a warm welcome by the distinguished romanian guests and the whole audience. at the end of the performance, comrade radulescu, comrade radu m. constantinescu, ambassador aurel duma and his wife, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, stepped onto the stage to shake hands with the dancers cordially and congratulate them on their successful performance.

Agreement on Long-Term Interest-Free Loan Provided by China to Rumania Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

In order to further strengthen the friendship between the people of china and romania and develop relations of mutual economic help and cooperation between the two countries, an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of romania on a long-term interest-free loan provided by china to romania was signed here today.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the signing ceremony.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and gheorghe radulescu, head of the romanian government delegation and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the romania side were members of the romanian government delegation radu m. constantinescu, vice-chairman of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, and aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; and advisers, experts and technical personnel of the delegation and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were leading members of the departments concerned chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, hsieh huai-tsen, wang hai-jung, li lien-ching, wei yu-ming and kao lu.

Rumanian Ambassador Gives Banquet for Rumanian Government Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

Aurel duma, the romanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet this evening at the great hall of the people for the visit to china of the romanian government delegation led by comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania.

attending the banquet were comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania. comrades radulescu and li hsien-nien made enthusiastic speeches full of friendship (full texts of their speeches to be released separately).

in his speech, comrade radulescu expressed the feelings of respect, friendship and internationalist solidarity the romanian people, the romanian communist party and the romanian government cherish for the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government. "the party and the government of our country and the entire romanian people will unremittingly continue to strive for strengthening the unbreakable friendship and militant unity between romania and china", he said.

comrade radulescu pointed out in his speech: the u.s. imperialists are trying their best to revive japanese militarism and pull japan into various military alliances under the manipulation of the united states; and this gives rise to anxiety among the people.

he said: romania firmly supports the vietnamese people in their just struggle to safeguard freedom, independence and national survival, and condemns the expansion of the war of aggression against the laotian and cambodian people.

he said: as the u.s. imperialists have conducted new provocations and attacks against the democratic republic of viet nam over the past few days, solidarity with the vietnamese people in their struggle is all the more necessary. at the same time, our country also pledges solidarity with the korean people in their just struggle.

in his speech, comrade li hsien-nien said: the relations between china and romania are based on mutual respect for each other's independence and this fully conforms to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. "the chinese people will, at all times and in all circumstances, firmly support the romanian people's just struggle to maintain national independence and build their country independently and to oppose outside interference", he said.

in his speech, comrade li hsien-nien strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for constantly stepping up its efforts to foster japanese militarism and pursue nixon's counter-revolutionary policy of "making asians fight asians". he said: today u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism it has fostered have become the most vicious and dangerous enemies of the people of all asian countries. the united front of the people of china, korea, the three countries of indo-china and other asian countries, firmly opposing the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, is consolidating and growing. if the japanese reactionaries, supported by u.s. imperialism and its collaborator, dare to carry out war adventure in asia, it is certain that they will end in doom.

both speeches were warmly applauded.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and chinese government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, tai chi-fa, fang yi, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, shen chien, jen yun-chung, chou tzu-chien, tang tsung-lieh, su chieh, liu shao-wen, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, chen wen-chun, fang ke, wang hai-jung, chen chieh, cheng yi-shan, feng hsi-ku, mao pao-chung and wang yueh-hsi; and representatives from the china-romania friendship people's commune.

Speech of Gheorghe Radulescu, Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers of Rumania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

following is the full text of the sceech made by comrade gheorghe radulescu, head of the romanian government delegation, at the banquet given by romanian ambassador aurel duma:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade chiu mui-tso,

respected comrades and friends,

please allow me to express the warmest thanks for your presence at the reception this evening. dear chinese friends, you are welcome here as guests.

dear romanian comrades and chinese comrades, comrade chou en-lai's presence at our banquet is something of exceptional happiness to our delegation.

we hold that comrade chou en-lai's presence at the signing of the document and at this banquet is a demonstration of friendship and mutual respect, a demonstration of the common desire to develop the relations between us in various fields. we heartily thank comrade chou en-lai.

respected comrades, i want once again to express our sincere thanks to you for inviting us to visit the people's republic of china and for giving us the warm reception and concern during our stay in peking.

we regard all this as a vivid embodiment of the friendship of the chinese people for the romanian people, and we also want to take this opportunity to express to you the feelings of respect, friendship and internationalist solidarity the romanian people, the romanian communist party and our government cherish for the chinese people, the glorious chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china.

our delegation's visit to your beautiful country gives us the opportunity to directly acquaint ourselves with the industriousness and enthusiastic labour of the liberated chinese people who have kept their destiny in their own hands.

the visit to the peking motor vehicle plant, the china-romania friendship people's commune and other items in the capital enables us to know the outstanding achievements of the chinese people in bringing about industrialization in the country, in carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture and in developing modern science and technology. likewise, we have the opportunity to see the tenacity, creativeness and spirit of continuous self-remoulding shown by the chinese working people in carrying out the line laid down by the chinese communist party and the central committee elected by the ninth party congress. we have witnessed the firm determination of the chinese working people to realize the call issued by chairman mao tsetung at the ninth congress: "unite to win still greater victories."

we look on all these achievements as the result of the unremitting political and organizational work conducted by

the chinese communist party -- the political leading force of the people's republic of china. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party has led the chinese people from victory to victory on the road of revolution and building a new life and on the road of building a powerful and prosperous socialist state.

what we have seen everywhere during our visit has enhanced our belief that the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, will win new brilliant victories in the mammoth cause of socialist construction, thereby making great contributions to the struggle to strengthen the forces of world socialism and oppose imperialism.

dear comrades and friends, for the warm friendship and the exceptionally hospitable reception shown us everywhere during our visit, please allow me to express the deep conviction that the visit of our delegation is another expression of the powerful friendship between the peoples of china and romania andthe common desire to develop and strengthen this friendship in the interests of our two countries and two peoples.

the romanian people highly appraise the fraternal friendship and the relations of cooperation with the fraternal chinese people in various fields. just as comrade nicolae ceausescu said in his report to the tenth congress of the romanian communist party: "the romanian communist party and the socialist republic of romania give a special appraisal to the relations with the communist party of china and the people's republic of china; in future we will continue our activities for the multilateral development of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples." dear guests, we assure you that the party and the government of our country and the entire romanian people, who are making efforts to fulfil the tasks formulated by the party congress, will unremittingly continue to strive for strengthening the unbreakable friendship and militant unity between romania and china.

respected comrades,

in the past few days, the romanian government delegation and the chinese government delegation led by comrade li hsien-nien discussed some important questions concerning the further development of economic relations between romania and the people's republic of china. today we signed an important agreement on a long-term interest-free loan provided by china for the supply of equipment and installations for whole projects. we would like to point out with much gratification that the result of our present meeting is very positive and will be certainly conducive to the further strengthening of the friendship between our two peoples and the all-round development of the relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields. at the same time, we express thanks for the talks which proceeded in the spirit of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism in a comradely atmosphere and for the result of the talks. please convey our thanks to the leadership of the chinese communist party and comrade mao tsetung himself.

respected comrades,

romania perseveres in her own foreign policy, develops in an all-round way her relations with other countries, first of all with socialist countries, and is active as a detachment of the front of the world's anti-imperialist forces. our party and government set by great store romania's relations with china,

and at the same time maintain that the proper role of the people's republic of china is of great significance in solving important questions of the contemporary world and in the international struggle to oppose activities of aggression perpetrated by imperialism, first of all by u.s. imperialism, and to safeguard the independence and freedom of the people of various countries. the u.s. imperialists are trying their best to revive japanese militarism and pull japan into various military alliances under the manipulation of the united states; this gives rise to anxiety among the people.

romania firmly supports the vietnamese people in their just struggle to safeguard freedom, independence and national survival, and condemns the expansion of the war of aggression against the laotian and cambodian peoples. the laotian and cambodian peoples are struggling for the sacred right to grasp their destiny in their own hands and to solve their own problems free from foreign interference. as the u.s. imperialists have conducted new provocations and attacks against the democratic republic of viet nam over the past few days, solidarity with the vietnamese people in their struggle is all the more necessary. at the same time, our country also expresses solidarity with the korean people in their just struggle.

during our visit, we have also had the happiness and honour of meeting his excellency prime minister penn nouth of the royal government of national union of cambodia. we avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm the romanian people's support for the just struggle waged by the khmer people against imperialist aggression, and express our deep conviction that this struggle will win.

respected comrades and friends,

now, on the eve of the conclusion of our visit to your great and beautiful country, i would like to once again thank you heartily for your extremely warm reception and the meticulous hospitality given us during our stay in peking.

for the warm and friendly talks with you, comrade chou en-lai, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, we express satisfaction and gratitude.

respected chinese comrades and friends, we assure you we will convey to our people the deep and unforgettable impressions we carry with us and the feelings of respect the chinese communist party and the chinese people have for the romanian communist party and the romanian people. you can likewise believe that the romanian party, government and people will continue to work for the friendship with the chinese party, government and people in the deep conviction that this conforms to the interests of our two peoples, socialism and world peace.

let us drink

to the everlasting friendship between our two parties, countries and peoples,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien and comrade chiu hui-tso,

to the health of the other leading comrades of the party and the government of the people's republic of china, and to the health of all present exclamation

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien at the banquet given by romanian ambassador aurel duma for the romanian government delegation's visit to china:

dear comrade gheorghe radulescu,

dear comrades on the romanian government delegation,

dear comrade ambassador duma,

comrades and friends,

we are very happy today to attend this banquet given by ambassador duma in honour of the romanian government delegation. comrade radulescu just now made an enthusiastic and friendly speech which expresses the profound friendship of the fraternal romanian people for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend heartfelt thanks for this.

during your visit, leaders of our two countries held cordial and friendly talks, extensively exchanged views on relations between the two countries and some international issues and reached agreements on economic cooperation between the two countries. all this will further strengthen the relations of friendly cooperation and militant friendship between our two parties and peoples. facts have once again proved that the relations between us are based on mutual respect for each other's independence and this fully conforms to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

comrades on the delegation, you have seen for yourselves the achievements the chinese people have made in revolution and construction by acting in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work. our achievements are not big as yet, but we are confident that we will do still better in our construction by relying on our own strength. no one can ever succeed in the attempt to control us, under whatever pretexts. no force on earth can prevent us from advancing valiantly along the road of self-reliance. the romanian comrades have a similar personal experience in this respect. comrade nicolae ceausescu has said: the romanian people have "experienced untold hardships, withstood the attacks by innumerable storms and successfully defeated all these storms". when romania was hit by an unusually big natural disaster this year, the industrious and brave romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, relied on their own strength to overcome the natural disaster and withstood foreign pressure, creating favourable conditions for the successful fulfilment of this year's plan and for the new five-year plan beginning next year. we are overjoyed at and inspired by the important achievements the fraternal romanian people have made in various fields.

dear comrades,

you are going back to europe from the east where the struggle against u.s. imperialism is being waged. the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war have met with heavy defeat under the hard blows of the people of viet nam, laos, cambodia and other asian countries. in an attempt to escape from its present predicament, u.s. imperialism is stepping up its efforts to foster japanese militarism and pursue nixon's counter-revolutionary policy of "making asians fight asians". in order to plunder resources, seize markets and export capital, the viciously expanding and lopsided japanese monopoly capital is speeding up the revival of militarism, intensifying expansion abroad and actively serving as a shock force for u.s. imperialist aggression in asia, directing its spearhead at the people of china, korea, indo-china and all asian countries. today u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism it has fostered have become the most vicious and dangerous enemies of the people of all asian countries. the united front of the people of china, korea, the three countries of indo-china and other asian countries, firmly opposing the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, is consolidating and growing. if the japanese reactionaries, supported by u.s. imperialism and its collaborator, dare to carry out war adventure in asia, it is certain that they will end in doom. the world of today is not like the world of yesterday. nor is asia of today like asia of yesterday.

respected comrade radulescu and other comrades on the romanian government delegation, in concluding your visit to our country, please convey the profound friendship of the chinese people to the fraternal romanian people and tell them that the chinese people will, at all times and in all circumstances, firmly support their just struggle to maintain national independence and build their country independently and to oppose outside interference.

now i propose a toast:

to the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania,

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of romania,

to the health of comrade nicolae ceausescu,

to the health of comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

to the health of other leading comrades of the romanian party and government,

to the health of comrade gheorghe radulescu,

to the health of all comrades on the romanian government delegation,

to the health of ambassador duma and madame duma,

to the health of the comrades and friends present exclamation

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

China's Newly Appointed Ambassador to Soviet Union Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Moscow, Nov. 24, 1970)

liu hsin-chuan, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the union of the soviet socialist republics, presented today his credentials to n.v. podgorny, president of the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r.

president podgorny had a talk with ambassador liu hsin-chuan.

ambassador liu hsin-chuan was accompanied by an chih-yuan and liu shu-ching, counsellors, lin feng-shan, military attache, and all other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

present on the occasion were m.p. georgadze, secretary of the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r., v.v. kuznetsov, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

ambassador liu hsin-chuan arrived here by plane on november 22.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 23, 1970)

chinese ambassador wang tung gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team.

the reception was attended by mme. camilla odhnoff, minister without portfolio, sixten larsson, president of the swedish construction committee, and wilhelm wachtmeister, chief of the political section of the foreign ministry.

it was also attended by erik ekergren, president of the swedish table tennis association, s. laftman, president of the swedish skating association and first vice-president of the international skating union, john mannerheim, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese association, and responsible members of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, the clarte-confederation and other organizations.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to sweden were also present.

friends from the swedish-chinese association and the sports and press circles warmly praised the steady development of the friendship between the chinese and swedish peoples. they expressed the conviction that the visit of the chinese table tennis team will surely further promote the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the reception which was attended by more than 120 persons proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1970)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

november 24, 1970

on november 21, 1970, the u.s. aggressors flagrantly dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out barbarous bombings and strafings over broad areas of the democratic republic of viet nam. this is another new monstrous crime committed by u.s. imperialism against the vietnamese people. the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement on the same day, serving a stern warning to u.s. imperialism and firmly demanding that the u.s. government immediately stop all encroachments on the democratic republic of viet nam. the chinese government and people firmly support this just stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people.

the chinese government and people warmly hail the brilliant victory won by the heroic vietnamese people in their struggle of severely punishing the u.s. air pirates.

the barbarous raids of u.s. imperialism against the democratic republic of viet nam thoroughly exposed the utter hypocrisy of its own declared statement about "stopping the bombing entirely" of north viet nam. the words of u.s. imperialism have never counted, particularly those of the nixon government. nixon has glibly talked about respecting the agreements of the two geneva conferences concerning indo-china and seeking "peace" in indo-china, but has as a matter of fact been continuously expanding the war. in march this year, just a few days after he called for the restoration of laotian neutrality, nixon instigated thailand accomplice troops to enter laos and at the same time stepped up the bombing of laotian territory, intensifying the war of aggression against laos. in april 1969, nixon hypocritically claimed to "recognize and respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within its present frontiers". but hardly had a year passed before he instigated the cambodian rightist traitorous clique to launch the reactionary coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and brazenly sent u.s. troops to invade cambodia, expanding the war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. nixon has incessantly trumpeted about the wish to move from the era of confrontation to the era of negotiation, but actually what he has been doing in various parts of the world is the continuation and expansion of aggression. his so-called era of negotiation is but to cover up aggression under the camouflage of negotiation.

the nixon government always thinks that its bombs can cow the vietnamese people. in fact such tactics has long been known to the vietnamese people and it amounts to nothing. the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh solemnly pointed out: the u.s. imperialists "may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north viet nam. but never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic vietnamese people to fight against u.s. aggression, for national

salvation." today the 31 million vietnamese people, bringing into play the spirit of firm resolve to fight and win, coordinating their efforts and uniting in a common will with the fraternal cambodian and laotian peoples and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them, have grown ever stronger in the fight. all military adventures of u.s. imperialism will suffer ignominious defeat.

the chinese government and people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its new war provocation against the democratic republic of viet nam. the chinese people are closely watching the development of the situation in viet nam and indo-china. the chinese government reaffirms: the struggle of the peoples of viet nam and the other indo-chinese countries is our struggle. it is the bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people to give all-out support and assistance to the peoples of viet nam and the other indo-chinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the 700 million chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought, following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area", are determined to stand forever with the fraternal peoples of viet nam and the other indo-chinese countries and unite and fight together with them till complete victory.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials Presented by Zambia's New Ambassador to China Jonathan Kalunga Chivunga

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this morning accepted the credentials presented by jonathan kalunga chivunga, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zambia to the people's republic of china.

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei was present on the occasion.

also present were diplomatic officials of the embassy of the republic of zambia in peking.

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IDEOLOGY AND PRODUCTION

Dialectics of "Paupers" Turning Out One Thousand Motor Cars

by

Philosophy Studying Team of Chingkangshan Motor Car Plant, Kiangsi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 21, 1970)

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the CCP called upon us to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's philosophic works, advocate dialectic materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics.

In the Chingkangshan Motor Car Plant we fulfilled the annual production plan this year one quarter ahead of schedule and ambitiously turned out one thousand motor cars. From the practice of struggle we realized profoundly: The process of turning out one thousand motor cars was a process of violent struggle in incessantly using Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought to overcome bourgeois idealism and metaphysics.

The "Top" and the Starting Point

Upon entering the great 1970's, one of the significant question confronting us was whether we should remain at last year's production level or advance by leaps and bounds and double last year's output of 500 motor cars to meet the needs of the great industrial and agricultural leap forward and the preparation against war. The answer of the broad masses to this question was: We can double it. However, some people took the view that the "latent power has been tapped and production has reached the top." Thus, over this question a struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines was unfolded in our plant.

To insure onefold increase in production, the revolutionary committee of the plant and representatives of the PLA armed the minds of the masses with Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics of "dividing one into two," summed up the experience in motor car manufacture acquired during the past two years, further repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish compradore philosophy" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," and ideologically implemented Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle."

In 1968 we used hammers to hammer out 50 motor cars and some people did not believe that. In 1969 when we wanted to turn out 500 cars some people asserted: "To use hammers to increase the output by ten times is more difficult than ascending to heaven." But we brought the human factor into play and achieved what was "more difficult than ascending to heaven." As Chairman Mao taught us: "Mankind keeps on developing in the realm of production struggle and scientific experimentation. Nature also keeps on developing and will never remain at the same level." The top limit of the past is the starting point of the present and the top limit of the present will be the starting point of the future. "Latent power has been tapped and production has reached the top"--this view is inconsistent with the law governing the development of things.

Revolution will never reach the end and production will never reach the top. Workers of the foundry energetically repudiated the view that "production has reached the top." After finding out the cause for their failure to improve the quality of the casting of cylinder blocks, they made more than ten experiments and finally reduced the amount of rejects of cylinder block castings by 50 percent. In this way we sounded the bugle of "paupers" turning out one thousand motor cars. This incident shocked the people in the entire plant and made them see the latent power of production. Everybody realized profoundly: The view that "production has reached the top" is actually a reflection of the conservative view that "revolution has reached the end." The question of whether we could double our output or not was not a contradiction between old conditions and new tasks; it was actually a contradiction between the old way of thinking and the new situation. We can have a new starting point for production only when ideologically we choose a new starting line for continuing the revolution.

With understanding raised all revolutionary workers in the plant decided resolutely to start everything from "scratch," continued to develop the "pauper's" spirit of raising the big hammer to make revolution, and heroically proposed: "Raise the red banner, energetically grasp the guideline and step up our efforts to turn out one thousand motor cars so as to make further contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution."

"Native" and "Foreign"

After it was decided to turn out one thousand motor cars some people said: In order to turn out one thousand motor cars we need some foreign equipment to produce molding tools. But the broad masses of workers said: "In connection with molding tools needed for the production of one thousand

motor cars we must repudiate 'foreign ideas'." Take the example of the molds for the production of yang-chiao (羊角) and tie rods, a semi-circular milling machine was urgently needed. But we did not have any foreign equipment, so what should we do? The workers said: "We should make use of existing facilities and rely on ourselves. In the absence of foreign equipment we shall make our own indigenous equipment to replace foreign equipment." Thus the "three-in-one" technical innovation team designed its own "X-27 semi-circular milling machine." In two months' time they turned out yang-chiao and tie rods that are up to standard. In other sections where chassis beams, cylinder blocks and gear boxes were manufactured, they relied almost totally on indigenous equipment. In our production of motor cars by self-reliance, indigenous equipment played the principal role.

Things native and things foreign are relative to each other. Some "native" methods are at the same time "foreign" methods; and things foreign can also come out of things native. We promoted indigenous way of production not for the sake of indigenous method. In laying emphasis on indigenous methods, we did not reject things foreign. What we aimed at was to proceed from actual conditions, use advanced techniques wherever possible, use things foreign whenever they were available but things indigenous whenever things foreign were not available, advance from a lower level to a higher level and achieve perfection step by step. The beam roller and typewriter type boring machine for the beam which we designed and manufactured ourselves were simple in structure, flexible in application and high in efficiency. Seeking foreign equipment, laying emphasis on things foreign and slighting things indigenous, respecting things foreign and neglecting things indigenous--such viewpoints are reflections of the "slavish comprador philosophy."

Production and Equipment

As the production of motor cars continued to develop, the contradiction between special equipment and mass production of motor cars became more and more acute. Some people thought: When we have to engage in production we shall have no time to produce special equipment to arm ourselves. To produce our own equipment will take away the time necessary for production. Thus they advocated "equipment first, production second." Most of the workers did not subscribe to this view and resolutely advocated simultaneous making of equipment and start of production. They advocated self-reliance to overcome the contradiction between the shortage of equipment and the mass production.

The revolutionary committee of the plant presented the two different views to all the workers in the factory and let them debate. The workers said: "equipment first, production second" is inconsistent with Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and is arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's line of slowness, poorness, wastefulness, and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace." After the understanding was elevated the workers engaged in production of equipment simultaneously with production of motor cars.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The mutual reliance and mutual struggle of contradictions inherent in all things decide the life of all things and push forward the development of all things." In the course of our practical struggle for the production of motor cars, we incessantly required the producers to make indigenous special equipment and the producers in turn manufactured indigenous equipment according to the requirement of the practical struggle to overcome the contradiction between production and shortage of equipment and push forward the development of production. After old contradictions were resolved new contradictions again emerged; but it was precisely this incessant emergence and resolving of contradictions that pushed forward the development of our motor car production.

Development of production and manufacture of special equipment appeared to be contradictory and production appeared to be adversely affected. But after special equipment was made ready it greatly speeded up production. This is the unity of opposites. For instance, the boring of engine cylinders which slanted at 26 degrees was formerly done by a drilling machine. The process was slow and the quality poor, thus constituting an obstacle to doubling the output of motor cars this year. The workers discovered this question from practice. Under the guidance of the "three-in-one" technical team the workers made a special machine for boring these slanted cylinders and thus more than doubled the efficiency and speeded up the process of cylinder block processing. This year our plant made a total of 32 special machines and more than one hundred tools as well as devising 17 new processes for precision casting, thus creating a firm material foundation for turning out one thousand motor cars.

Concentrating Efforts To Fight Battles of Annihilation

This year we also applied Chairman Mao's thought in military philosophy and adopted the method of concentrating efforts to fight battles of annihilation to overcome the contradiction between mass production of motor cars and the shortage of manpower and incompleteness of production lines.

Our plant switched from repair work to manufacture the year before last. As we did not have sufficient manpower and our facilities were poor, we could not engage in streamline production. We were faced with this problem last year when we turned out 500 motor cars. The basic situation did not change this year, therefore there were even more contradictions this year when we tried to turn out one thousand motor cars. As the processing of parts was extremely unbalanced, there would be shortage of manpower in one department and idle manpower in others. Therefore our task could be accomplished only by carrying on last year's glorious tradition of fighting a people's war.

Could we produce one thousand motor cars by fighting a people's war under the situation of poor mechanization? After a mass debate, everybody realized: If our manpower, material and technical strength are compared with the task of turning out one thousand motor cars, naturally there will be a great deal of difficulties. But if we fight a people's war in a big way

by concentrating our best strength to fight battles of annihilation, we shall be able to overcome difficulties in individual respects. In other words, if we divide the task of producing one thousand motor cars into several campaigns to be fought individually we shall be able to guarantee victory in every campaign, accumulate small victories into a big victory, create an overall, favorable situation and insure final victory.

We have always turned out our motor cars by working hard, waging struggle and blazing the trail. Today when industrial and agricultural production is vigorously developing we must not follow old rules and wait for the advent of streamline production. When conditions have not been fulfilled to manufacture motor cars, we must create conditions. After last year's battle of turning out 500 motor cars the spirit of the broad masses underwent great changes and the mass movement of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way developed penetratingly and incessantly. We have gained experience last year and, if we could turn out 500 motor cars, we should be able to turn out one thousand.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A war can only be fought battle by battle and the enemy can only be annihilated section by section," we decided to divide the production tasks of the year into three campaigns to be fought one by one. First we concentrated all the forces in the plant to process blanks and manufacture parts. After sufficient parts were manufactured we mobilized all the manpower in the factory to engage in assemblying. After this campaign was fought we again concentrated our manpower to process blanks and manufacture parts and then engaged in assemblying. This insured concentration of forces on every campaign, thereby guaranteeing final victory.

Spirit is transformed into matter. This year our plant organized three motor car campaigns: During the first campaign in the first spring of the 1970's under an excellent situation, all workers in the plant strove to turn out the first batch of 300 motor cars as a May Day offering. During the second campaign 350 motor cars were produced as a "July 1" and Army Day offering. The third campaign started at the beginning of September. Inspired by the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, we again successfully completed 350 motor cars and thus turned out one thousand motor cars one quarter ahead of schedule.

At present the broad masses of revolution workers in our factory are stirring up an upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee. We are determined to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought in a living way, find gaps, formulate measures, continue the revolution, take advantage of the victories to advance and greet the convocation of the 4th National People's Congress with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution, promoting production, promoting work and promoting preparation against war.

* * *

HARD-WORKING STYLE

Dare To Break Through Multiple Difficulties for the Sake of Revolution

- The advanced deeds of the Liuyüan Internal Combustion Engine Section which launched enterprises amidst hardships in the Gobi Desert

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 19, 1970)

Over the endless expanse of the wind-swept Gobi Desert fluttered a red banner devoted to the launching of enterprises amidst hardships--the Liuyüan Internal Combustion Engine Section of the First Railway Engineering Bureau.

Rely Upon Our Own Efforts and Launch Enterprises Amidst Hardships in the Gobi Desert

Early in the winter of 1965, concentrated in Liuyüan were over 30 workers from more than a dozen steam engine sections all over the country to start preparing for the establishment of an internal combustion engine section. Though the location for its establishment was known as Liuyüan [willow garden], it was not a stretch of shady willows but a patch of water-deficient wasteland--the Gobi Desert. Here no factory housing existed. Equipment was lacking. There was nothing other than a storage house and three machines.

Confronted with the situation, some people got discouraged and depressed. They suggested waiting for a transfer of equipment from the State before they started working on the section. But the overwhelming majority of workers took issue with such a view as they said that in building socialist enterprises we could not wait for ready-made equipment and rely on hard struggle. Though between "waiting" and "building" it was just the difference of one word, yet reflected here was a struggle between two different world outlooks. It was under such conditions of hardship that we wanted to build a new-type internal combustion engine!

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the railway workers faced difficulties head-on and blazed new trails amidst hardships. For lack of factory housing, they made a workshop of the storage house. For lack of materials, they went to other units in a search for odds and ends. Lacking equipment, they had recourse to indigenous methods and built things on their own. With no housing accommodation available, they put up at the coke storage room used by apprentice furnace operators in the practice of burning coal.

After several years of hard struggle, the railway workers of the Liuyüan engine section on the strength of a red heart and two iron hands built with native methods several hundred pieces of equipment, machine tools and work tools of various types and descriptions. By starting from scratch to achieve something and advancing from the small to the big, and by arming themselves on their own, they turned out the first new-type internal combustion engine repairing and maintenance section.

Overcome Multiple Difficulties and Create Conditions for Frame Overhauls

In 1968, most of the engines of the Liuyüan Engine Section called for "frame repairs" after a specified mileage of operation.

A "frame overhaul" calls for a complete dismantling or disassembly of the 20,000-odd parts of an engine to be checked and fixed one by one before they are finally reassembled and tested to meet the technical standard set for factory-new engines. Such an overhauling process calls for a spacious depot, large-sized hoists and a complete set of engine frames and of disassembling and reassembling, inspection, repairing and testing machine tools and equipment, and also for a large supply of spare parts ready on hand.

Liuyüan had none of these conditions. At that time, some people suggested that "frame overhauls" be turned over to the big factories. They said that as Liuyüan was a small repair and maintenance section devoid of "frame overhaul" equipment, it was quite "proper" and "reasonable" to turn over such overhaul jobs to other areas. But the transfer of the repair jobs to other areas would usually involve a round trip of some several thousand kilometers and a waste of much time and extra work on engines. This would incur a great loss all round.

To counter such a problem, the revolutionary committee of the section led the workers to study over and again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "If only these people lay hold of their own fate and follow the Marxist-Leninist line and assume a positive attitude to the solution of problems instead of avoiding them, then all the difficulties in the world can always be solved." This gave everyone tremendous inspiration. Brimming over with vim and vigor, they put forward the fighting call, "Combine the fever of revolution with the resolution of giving our all." They were resolved to make a success of the overhaul of internal combustion engines in the Gobi Desert.

The "frame overhaul" called for a set of specific equipment. Led by group leader Wang Tien-ko, the workers newly assigned to the "frame overhaul" group collected a pile of old steel plates and obtained a supply of odds and ends. Seized with revolutionary fervor and the spirit of fighting amidst hardships, they climbed up a locomotive working and groping. In the light of up to 10,000 parts to be disassembled and reassembled in the "frame overhaul" of an engine, they conducted repeated surveys and worked out designs conscientiously. At last, they turned out over 300 special, practical and easy-to-handle tools. Thus they went a step further in arming themselves.

In the "frame overhaul" of an engine, the section lacked a 300-ton hoist to lift its diesel engine. In disregard of the smut and the grease, they crawled into the inspection hole of the diesel engine to do disassembling and reassembling work. In dismantling and replacing the brushing frame under the main generator, the workers crawled over to the underside of the generator, their feet up, their heads down. They made an inspection, their heads turned upside down all the time. Working within the narrow space of a generator one would not only get blackened all over with the soot but faint after being at it for a few minutes.

Confronted with such arduous work, everyone of the workers took the taste of bitter experience as an honor, vied to be the first to do a job and seized the first chance to do a job. Doggedly upholding the spirit of working assiduously and faithfully, they accomplished the task in triumph. Now they had successfully overhauled over several tens of internal combustion engines.

Make Ceaseless Efforts and Scale New Heights With Courage

This section had an engine which had become so worn out as to reach the stage of being useless. Some people of the factory which manufactured it suggested that an application be submitted to write it off as scrap. Communist Party member Yang Jui-ch'ing suggested instead that they overhaul this engine on their own. Such a suggestion immediately won the resolute support of the revolutionary committee of the section and the broad masses of workers. Led by Yang Jui-ch'ing and a number of other veteran workers, the workers of the whole section were determined to rely on their own efforts to overhaul the engine.

Some conservatively-minded people said, "For the repair and maintenance section to overhaul an engine to be written off as scrap is something strange and unheard of at home or abroad." The broad masses of workers said, "Be it something strange or what, all that the bourgeoisie can't do we of the Chinese working class can surely do!"

The repairing of the diesel engine formed the main part of the overhaul of the engine. The engine body involved many damaged parts. A serious change in the shape of the two 2-meter-odd-long body-reinforcing plates on the diesel engine resulted in over 100 fixed pin holes being placed in completely wrong positions. This called for soldering and repairing work to be followed by the drilling of new holes. But the precision of the hole and the pin involved a very exacting demand, the difference not to exceed one-fourth of a hair's breadth in diameter. The workers invented a set of easy-to-follow methods of "projection pattern-making" and turned out a kind of high-precision reamers. They finally solved accurately the problem connected with the drilling of holes and the installation of pins.

Greater difficulties were involved in adjusting and surveying the crank axle in regard to its concentricity. This is complicated technique calling for a difference not exceeding 0.05 m.m. and for a complete set of precision optical appliances. Here no such appliances were available. Yet the workers showed the courage to think and the courage to blaze new trails. They borrowed an ordinary water-level to survey the degree of concentricity. But after several tens of surveys, they still failed to achieve accuracy.

Everyone sat down to study Chairman Mao's works and joined in thinking out ways and means and exchanging ideas. At last, by relying upon the wisdom of the masses, they thought out a method by combining a magnifying glass with the water-level. In daytime, the great shaking of the factory building made an accurate survey impossible. So they did the surveying in

the quiet of night. After over 30 repeated surveys, readjustments and corrections, they came out at last with an accurate survey of the concentricity of the crank-axle hole. On the basis of the difference found out in a survey, they further made an accurate readjustment, thus removing a stumbling block in the repairing of engines.

Thus, they conquered multiple difficulties. With an indomitable and iron will they made one technical breakthrough after another and broke through one barrier after another in regard to the lack of equipment and materials. They overhauled for further use and produced on their own up to 10,000 parts and spare parts. With the support of the fraternal units, they finally repaired and restored an engine "to be written off as scrap."

Physically placed in the Gobi Desert and mentally preoccupied with not just the local affairs but things all over the world, the workers of the Liuyüan engine section associated their jobs with the great objectives embodied in, "China should make a greater contribution to humanity." They all along maintained the revolutionary tradition of fighting amidst hardships and launched a production-increase and economy campaign in a sustained and deep-going manner. Striking achievements were scored by them.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, they manufactured on their own over 779 pieces of equipment and machine tools or 80 percent of the total equipment of the whole section. From 1968, they relied upon their own efforts in the "frame overhauling" of engines, in electro-plating axle bearings and in repairing and restoring guy coils for generators. In these three items alone, they brought about a saving of over 2,930,000 yuan for the State.

To make a greater contribution to socialist construction, they further set two new national records this year. One was the shortening of the time for the "frame overhaul" of the internal combustion engine. Another involved the reduction of the oil consumption of the engine. The latter alone can bring about an annual saving of ¥300,000 for the State.

To take the height of yesterday as today's starting point and make ceaseless revolution and ceaseless progress--this is the common resolution of the workers of the Liuyüan engine section. Such a resolution has enabled them to go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. The workers said loftily, "With Mao Tse-tung's thought we can create any miracle in the world!" (NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter) (Slightly abridged by Jen-min Jih-pao)

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Rely on the Spirit of "Paupers" To Carry Out Multi-Purpose Use in A Big Way

- An investigation report on Chiaohsi Coke Factory, Shihchiachuang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1970)

Since 1958, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great directives of "relying on our own efforts" and "plain living and hard struggle," revolutionary workers of the Chiaohsi Coke Factory in Shihchiachuang, by relying on the spirit of "paupers" to carry out multi-purpose use in a big way, have made great contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. At present, this factory has already successfully trial produced 55 kinds of products. In the past 12 years, their income from multi-purpose use alone amounted to 21 million yuan in profit, and the outlay from the state for developing multi-purpose use in the factory was only slightly more than 400,000 yuan.

Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle in Building Enterprise

The Chiaohsi Coke Factory is an old factory with a history of more than 50 years. It has only slightly over 600 workers, and its machinery and equipment are obsolete. Just after the liberation, the coke making oven was in a serious stage of disrepair, and at that time there were people who suggested "dismantling it for re-building." The broad masses of workers, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction," used the method of patching up to fill in more than 1,700 fissures and cracks. Production was quickly resumed.

In 1953, when foreign "specialists" and bourgeois technical "authorities" noticed a serious change of shape in the coke oven, they immediately predicted that it would not last long. The workers however were of the opinion that the oven was but an inanimate object, and the people were live things. With their hands and great care, they could prolong the life of the coke oven. In order to preserve the oven, the workers covered their heads with wet straw, donned asbestos suits and crawled inside the high-temperature body of the oven to carry out repairs. A person could only stand the intense heat inside the oven long enough to lay a single brick or to apply a trowel of plaster. The moment one man came out the other, working in rotation, had to crawl in. The workers by relying on the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, have made it possible for this condemned oven to keep on producing up to the present, and the output has been raised to one and a half times that for the period just after the liberation.

The extension of the life of the coke oven and the increase in coke production have provided a strong material foundation for multi-purpose use and for the recovery of chemical products. At the same time, the broad masses of people have displayed the same revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts in maintaining and caring for the coke furnace to lay an

ideological foundation for carrying out multi-purpose use in a big way. In the past several years, they have with the limited resources at their disposal carried out simplified production of methyl naphthalene industrial phenanthrene and carbazole, as well as other important industrial products.

The spirit of "paupers" is infinitely powerful and its potential limitless. At the beginning of this year, in order to recover phenol from fluid waste, the workers proposed to repair the old and use the waste and to dig out from the rubbish pile a set of equipment for recovering phenol. In order to do so, they studied over and over again Chairman Mao's great teachings of "relying on our own efforts," "plain living and hard struggle," and "be prepared against war, be prepared against famine and do everything for the people." Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers went through the whole factory and assembled all the waste materials that could be gathered. Some of the people stared at the pile of rubbish, shook their heads and said, "This pile of things are full of holes and broken, how can they be put together to build a de-phenol tower?" The workers replied, "As long as the heart is red and royal to Chairman Mao, we have the courage to turn waste metal into gold." They began cutting and sawing, welding and joining, repairing and patching up, taking a bit here and a piece there. After a month of hard work they finally completed a set of equipment for the recovery of phenol from fluid waste. This set of equipment comprised three main towers eight meters high and 90 centimeters in diameter. Rivets were piled on rivets, welded joints connected with welded joints, and more than 150 openings, large and small, were patched up. The workers nicknamed it "the tower of a hundred flowers." There ran a pipe line of some 400 meters in length for the transmission of waste fluid, which was welded together from 328 sections, some of which barely an inch long.

The spirit of "paupers" has become a fashionable style of work in the Chiaohsi Coke Factory. In the past dozen years, they adopted the simple and limited means at their disposal to repair old equipment with scraps. They gave prominence to indigenous methods and used these methods in conjunction with foreign methods to produce their own equipment one set after another. These sets of indigenous equipment, though not much to look at, nevertheless proved extremely practical.

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

The working masses have the most practical experience and are the least susceptible to foreign conventions. Once they grasp Chairman Mao's great thinking of "relying on our own efforts" and "plain living and hard struggle," they will make a deep and broad advance on production and the methods they employ are ingenious and resourceful.

In 1958, the factory received an assignment for the extraction of "kumalung" (古馬隆) from coal tar. There were people who felt that since this kind of product had never been produced in China before, how could this old, small and broken down factory produce "kumalung"? It would be like "hanging a door-screen on a wall when there is no door." The worker comrades thought: "The imperialists are using 'kumalung' to tie us down, to taunt us.

Since the production of 'kumalung' is needed for socialist construction, it has also become a political struggle. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao and with Mao Tse-tung's thought to direct us, no matter how great the difficulty, we are not afraid." They filled their hearts with the desire to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and with the noble aspiration of struggling for the glory of the great socialist motherland, and immediately organized a trial-production team. They had no equipment, so the workers searched for cans and tins, jugs and metal drums, and in the open courtyard, started cooking with metal pots and stirred with wooden ladles. They experimented some 300 times, and finally succeeded in producing "kumalung" by an indigenous method.

After "kumalung" was successfully trial-produced, and preparations were made for mass production, some of the people said again, "The demand set for the quality of this product is high, and since the state is in urgent need of 'kumalung,' it should provide us with a proper set of equipment." The masses of workers were of the opinion that to use the successful trial-production of a rare and in-short-supply product as an excuse to stretch out their hands to the State for help is incompatible with the spirit of relying on their own efforts. They said, "The spirit of 'paupers' is our revolutionary 'heirloom." Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we have in the past used millet and rifles to defeat the Japanese devils and the Kuomintang counter-revolutionaries to build a new China, so now we are going to apply the spirit of 'paupers' once again to the building of socialism." The workers insisted on placing the indigenous method in command and manufactured a simple set of equipment by themselves. They brought in from outside a set of distillation equipment for making coal tar which had been discarded by others, and after three months of hard struggle, they converted it into a set of equipment for the production of "kumalung." They had no high pressure steam installation, and the workers basing on their own experience of cooking with fire in their experiments, decided to use steam inside and fire outside, a dual steam-fire method of distillation. At that time a bourgeois technical authority declared, "The use of fire and steam for distillation has no precedent on the international scene. This method is dangerous." The workers did not listen to his mumbling, but with resolution relied on the spirit of "paupers." Guided by their experience, they successfully devised a method of distillation using both steam and fire to mass produce the difficult-to-make "kumalung." Later, they also made a total of more than 40 improvements in the process of scrubbing with acid, with alkali and with water to reduce the procedure for the production of "kumalung" by three sequences of operation, thereby increasing the output a dozen times or more and reducing the use of acid and alkali by 30 to 60 percent.

With the spirit of "paupers" firmly rooted in the minds of the masses, the leadership also practiced the method of consulting everybody on problems and supporting the creative spirit of the people, so that the activism of the masses for multi-purpose use was enhanced. This year, some one proposed placing the construction of a phenol extraction tank on the budget estimates. The workers felt that it was a thing that they could do but would not do, and that trying to stretch their hands out for help was incompatible with Chairman Mao's teachings of "relying on our own effort"

and "plain living and hard struggle." They proposed that the factory should try to tap potentials from within and to use their hands to carry out the construction. The revolutionary committee of the factory also endorsed this correct viewpoint of the masses. As a result, without additional capital, they constructed an extraction tank of more than 4-ton capacity. The workers also converted the old extraction tank into a separator, thereby not only saving for the State more than 6 tons of steel and an investment of more than 40,000 yuan but also increasing production efficiency two-fold.

In renovating the distillation boiler, because the emulsifier tower was higher than the original roof of the factory, what could be done? The revolutionary committee of the factory thereupon organized a mass discussion. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "diligence and frugality should be practiced in running factories" everybody worked out an ingenious method. On the roof of the original building they opened up a skylight to permit the emulsifier tower to extend upward. In order to protect the equipment, based on the height of the tower, they built a small structure over the roof of the old building. Everybody said enthusiastically: Chairman Mao's teaching provides the orientation. The small structure over the skylight is as tall as a foreign-style building.

Never Cease To Advance

Owing to the ever-widening field for multi-purpose use in the Chiao-hsi Coke Factory, there constantly appeared contradictions in which the original equipment could not cope with the demands of production and development. The revolutionary committee of the factory regularly used Chairman Mao's concept of continuous revolution to educate the masses and enable all of them to realize that only by constantly discovering, inventing, creating and advancing could the spirit of "paupers" retain its limitless vitality.

The original equipment for the indigenous production of pressed naphthalene cakes in this factory could no longer satisfy the need of production and development, and everybody was planning to renovate it. Last year, a young worker upon his return from a visit abroad drew up a plan for a more advanced set of equipment along foreign lines. The old workers quickly noticed from this plan that the spirit of plain living and hard struggle must be regularly discussed before the passion for bigness and things foreign could continue to be overcome, and a generation of successors with the spirit of plain living and hard struggle could be fostered. Thereupon the old workers together with this young man studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line of "going for size and for things foreign." The old workers together with the young man made use of scrap materials, renovated the indigenous equipment and increased its efficiency 45 times. In the past several years, by making continuous renovation on indigenous equipment, they successively obtained varying degrees of improvement from 60 percent of the equipment and increased work efficiency from several to many dozen times.

In order to resolve the contradictions which existed between the increase of output and insufficiency of equipment for multi-purpose use in recovery of products, great importance has also been attached to the multi-purpose use of equipment as well. In the factory there are three kilns for making coal-tar which originally were used for crude distillation. After multi-purpose use was conducted on a large scale, there developed an urgent need for distilling more products. The workers by means of improved work technique, used two of the kilns to do the work of three, thus freeing one for renovation experiment. The result was this kiln which produced only one type of product has been converted into one capable of producing seven different types of products.

Following the increase in the number of recovered products and in the multi-purpose use of machinery and equipment, the workers, fearing neither fatigue nor hardship are consciously trying to master more skills for the revolution. At present more than 80 percent of the workers in the chemical workshop are able to grasp more than a dozen different types of work, and quite a few can grasp the operation technique of all the equipment in the workshop. Because "men of many talents" and "specialists with many abilities" are in practice, even under conditions of a daily increase in multi-purpose use products, there has been no increase in the number of personnel in this factory. (By our own correspondent)

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STOCKBREEDING

China's Major Livestock Breeding Areas Ready to Tide Flocks Over Winter

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

china's major livestock breeding areas are ready to tide the flocks over the winter and have laid a solid foundation for the coming lambing season. this is in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the livestock areas of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region began preparations after achieving outstanding results in this year's livestock breeding. many communes and teams began this summer to add more houses for the herdsmen and more animal sheds and paddocks on the winter grazing grounds. this will protect most of the animals, especially the breeding stock and young animals. hills of fodder have been stored near the winter grazing grounds.

more fodder was stored this year than last despite a dry spell of this spring and summer that hit almost the whole area. many communes and teams stored enough fodder not only to see the animals through this winter and the beginning of spring but for one or two months beyond.

the inner mongolian autonomous region increased the number of young animals by 900,000 from july 1969 to the end of june 1970. many leading members at the banner (county) level and liberation armymen supporting the left went to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and ran mao tsetung thought study classes in preparation for this winter's work. they joined the herdsmen in studying chairman mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and his philosophic works, and deeply criticized the idea that "animal breeding depends on nature" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia. this raised the consciousness of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fostered the idea of breeding animals for the revolution.

more than 800,000 tons of hay have been collected, the biggest amount ever in the region. more than 55,000 animal sheds have been put up or repaired. great efforts have been made to prevent animal diseases. all the veterinary stations in the region have taken quarantine measures and given preventive injections to ensure that the livestock pass the winter safely.

Sinkiang Breeds More Fine-Wool Sheep

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 26, 1970)

the people of different nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, one of china's biggest animal husbandry centres, have made great efforts to improve breeds of sheep and trebled the number of famous sinkiang fine-wool sheep over the past five years. the success was achieved in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity". the increase in the number of fine-wool sheep is three times the total bred in the decade between 1955 and 1965.

the sinkiang fine-wool sheep is the first such raised in china. it is large, yields good quality meat, heavy fleece and fine fibre wool, has a high propagation rate, is adaptable and can be raised in large flocks. this breed is now propagated throughout the country.

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of different nationalities, holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, developed the fine-wool breed of sheep rapidly. they regard this as a glorious task in support of the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

the pedigree sheep farm of the red october people's commune in the ili kazakh autonomous chou, sinkiang's first, now has 7,000 sheep as against 400 ten years ago. the farm workers have become more skilled. the farm delivered 4,000 sheep of fine breeds to the state in the past decade.

many communes in the pastoral areas now have their own stud-farms and artificial insemination stations. in developing fine-wool sheep, the herdsmen have learned artificial insemination and the treatment and prevention of sheep diseases, promoting the raising of fine-wool sheep.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the herdsmen have tended the flocks in a scientific way. an old herdsman named kanatinatzu of the chienchin people's commune in hsinyuan county, a communist who studies and applies chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in a living way, has grasped many of the laws of grazing fine-wool sheep in cold mountain areas. in the past ten years, the propagation rate of the ewes in his flocks has averaged 137 per cent a year. this year the 132 ewes delivered 192 lambs (56 ewes delivered two lambs, and four ewes three lambs at the same time), creating a record of 145 per cent.

the past five years were years of hard struggle by the herdsmen armed with mao tsetung thought against cold, snowstorms and drought. the area was hit by an unusual snowstorm in 1968, more serious than the one in 1966. the herdsmen, however, were unabated. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they succeeded in fighting against the natural disaster and protecting the animals. the herdsmen of the tungtangwang commune in tancheng county, braving a temperature of 41 degrees centigrade below zero, removed one-metre-deep snow from the grazing ground and dug through the ice layer blocking the springs. in a struggle over more than three months, they tided the 6,000 fine-wool sheep over the winter. a grazing ground in the depth of the

tienshan mountains shelters more than 100,000 fine-wool sheep every winter. the grazing ground was accessible only by a small trail. every time there was a snowstorm, many animals were injured or killed. during the great cultural revolution, the people of different nationalities in chaesu county where the grazing ground is, worked hard for two autumns and winters to level hill tops and remove ridges to build a 50-kilometre-long wide animal track, providing the animals with safe passage to the winter grazing grounds.

CEMENT BOATS INDUSTRY

China's Cement Boat Industry Develops Rapidly

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 26, 1970)

china's cement boat industry is developing rapidly. cement boats of various kinds are in wide use in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

china is producing more such boats than before the great proletarian cultural revolution, nearly 200 varieties in all. many new advanced techniques and processes are used in making cement boats which give a powerful support to industry, agriculture and fishing.

boats made of reinforced concrete were first produced in 1958, the year of the big leap forward. the workers did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated the mind and they made all kinds of boats of reinforced concrete. this opened up a new way for china's shipbuilding industry, achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. these boats have been tested over the past twelve years in all types of conditions, including typhoons, erosion by acid and alkline, fire and collisions. they have many advantages over boats made of wood or steel. they are fire-proof, erosion-resistant and durable, easy to maintain and repair and can stand all weather. the boats can be directly loaded with diluted acid and alkline and other chemical materials. these boats are simple to make and cost little. large quantities of steel, wood, tung oil, paint and other materials can be saved. they can sail on deep or shallow inland waterways, trunk rivers or tributaries, and along the coast.

the rapid development of this industry is a result of the victory of invincible mao tsetung thought over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and over old ways of thinking. when the first cement boats were trial-built in 1958, liu shao-chi and his agents tried in every way to obstruct this new industry because it ran counter to the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and slavish comprador philosophy they advocated. certain people fettered by old ways of thinking were sceptical of the quality of cement boats. but the boat builders kept on and encouraged people to use them. the boats were first used in kiangsu, chekiang, fukien and hunan provinces and shanghai. they began to be built in large numbers in 1962.

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi,

and a mass movement for building cement boats was launched in various parts of the country.

the campaign achieved great success in kwangtung province, where the number of enterprises making cement boats has increased from around a dozen to over 240 in the past year. more than five times as many cement boats have been built as the sum total for the five previous years. the varieties have increased from three or four to more than thirty.

the number of cement boats built by the hunan provincial shipping company since the beginning of this year has exceeded the total number of wooden and steel boats built there since liberation.

in kiangsu province, where the cement boat industry started, the builders have achieved ever greater success by relying on mao tsetung thought. output and variety have constantly increased, quality has been improved and consumption of materials and production costs have dropped every year.

to promote the rapid development of this industry in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the state capital construction commission and the ministry of communications recently sponsored a meeting in wuhsi in kiangsu province for the exchange of experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. the meeting decided to popularize the use of cement boats and strive for new achievements in building such boats.

FARM CONSTRUCTION

Central China Hsien Guides Agricultural Capital Construction with Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 26, 1970)

profound changes have taken place in hsichuan county, honan province, central china, as the leading members of the county revolutionary committee have studied and applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts and led the local people in a mass drive to undertake agricultural capital construction.

most of this mountainous county has insufficient water and a thin layer of soil. before liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants in the county lived in poverty. production developed after 1949, the year of liberation. however the people were not able to end the poverty because of sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

the county revolutionary committee was determined to transform this mountain area quickly and led the local people in vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production. but some people were not very confident, stressing the many difficulties -- high mountains, deep ravines, rocky land and serious erosion.

the county revolutionary committee started a mao tsetung thought study class and they studied chairman mao's great teachings: 'poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution" and

"of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they also roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his crimes in sabotaging the development of the mountain areas. this made everyone see that the unfavourable conditions such as high mountains, deep ravines and serious soil erosion were limited. but the 400,000 people of the county who are boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and who have boundless creative power, constituted a very favourable factor.

the county revolutionary committee also organized leading members of the revolutionary committees at various levels to visit and learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture, and other advanced units. this enhanced the people's confidence in bringing about a complete change in the poor mountain area. they said: "arming ourselves with invincible mao tsetung thought and relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants, we can certainly end hsichuan's poverty."

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it", the leading members of the county revolutionary committee went out of their office to make investigations and studies. investigation teams led by the chairman of the county revolutionary committee went to 13 people's communes and over 400 production brigades. basing themselves on the findings and considering the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they worked out a plan to develop the mountain area. the plan called for water turbine pumping stations to be set up along the rivers. in the hilly areas where water was badly needed, many ponds, reservoirs and ditches were to be dug and equal stress put on drawing and storing water. check dams were to be built in ravines so as to create farmland by silting.

an all-out campaign to transform nature soon swept the county. the revolutionary committees at all levels in the county used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts to analyze and solve problems.

at the beginning, some people said: "ours is a small mountainous county with little industry and limited funds. we should ask the higher authorities for technical personnel and equipment."

the county revolutionary committee organized the masses to study this teaching of chairman mao's: "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." they came to understand that while help from the higher authorities and learn the experience of other places were important, their effectiveness depended on the determination and concrete actions of the local people. they made up their minds to transform the mountain area by relying on their own strength.

they set up factories to produce cement, explosives and fuses. to overcome the shortage of cement, they used slabs of stones in place of reinforced concrete. they gradually learned technical know-how through working. more than 1,000 technicians were trained in this way. as there were not enough tools and machines, people repaired worn-out ones and made use of waste material. they also used the existing ones with great care.

leading cadres at various levels were among the first to endure hardships, and they led the masses in overcoming

one difficulty after another. when the tashihchiao commune was working on a tunnel and a canal, the commune revolutionary committee moved to the worksite to direct the work. as the leading comrades took the lead in the work, the commune members worked with added zeal. as a result of their hard work, water from the tan river was finally led uphill. terraced paddy fields dot liuchiachuan, which was formerly water-deficient.

hsichuan county has undergone tremendous changes in the past two years or so. 194 water turbine pumping stations installed with 216 pumps have been built along the tan and tao rivers to lead water uphill. the people have completed 194 canals and ditches, totalling 600 kilometres, and 237 ponds, weirs and reservoirs. irrigated fields now amount to 9,300 hectares as against 660 hectares two years ago. this year the county gathered a good harvest of summer crops on large tracts. per-hectare yield was at an all-time high, nearly double that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. big harvests of grain and cotton were reported this autumn, although the county was hit by drought and waterlogging.

AGRICULTURE

East China Brigade Applies Mao Tsetung Thought, Gathers Good Harvests on Alkaline Soil

(HSNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 27, 1970)

alkaline land in the hsiwang brigade in liaochen county, shantung province, has been transformed and the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have gathered good harvests of grain and cotton. armed with mao tsetung thought and relying on their own efforts and hard work, the peasants have acted in line with chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". as a result, the brigade has become one of the advanced units in the province's mass movement to learn from tachai.

this was a very poor place before liberation. the 53 households, consisting of 257 people, had 40 hectares of land, some 33 hectares being alkaline soil. guided by chairman mao's great call "get organized", the poor and lower-middle peasants embarked on the road of co-operation and then joined the people's commune and expanded production. interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line prevented the brigade's per hectare yield of grain from exceeding 1.5 tons, and cotton yield remained about 0.15 tons till 1964.

fundamental changes have taken place in the brigade thanks to the mass movement of learning from tachai and the great proletarian cultural revolution. it has had good harvests of both grain and cotton for years running. per hectare grain yield in 1969 was 5.6 tons and ginned cotton 1.24 tons. this was an increase of 3.6 times for grain and 8 times for cotton in five years. the brigade delivered 90 tons of grain and 76 tons of ginned cotton to the state in the five-year period. the brigade's socialist collective economy expanded. it now has walking tractors, motors and other machines. electric pumping and mechanized ploughing are common. the brigade used to be

grain-deficient. now it has grain reserves of some 28 tons, in addition to reserves for every household.

the brigade held mass study and discussions as early as 1964 of the advanced experience of the tachai brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province. through repeated study the members came to recognize that of tachai's wealth of advanced experience, the most fundamental was its experience in educating and remoulding people with mao tsetung thought. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we should first take the tachai people as our models if we want to follow the tachai road. armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, we can work marvels on our alkaline land exclamation"

fine people and things came to the fore one after another, for the masses were imbued with mao tsetung thought, which strengthened their self-reliance and will to work hard and the communist style of cherishing the collective and the state. a poor peasant named han chin-sheng, after studying the three constantly read articles by chairman mao, became very active in doing collective productive labour. he got up early every day to collect manure and dump it into the common storage pit. he gathered over five tons of manure for the collective in just one year.

the party branch organized the brigade cadres and members to study chairman mao's works "on practice" and "on contradiction" so as to find ways to improve their alkaline land. they acted on this teaching of chairman mao's: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world". they studied all their alkaline land and noted that alkali comes and goes with water. so they worked out a plan to transform their alkaline land within three years and build water control works for all their farmland within five years.

the poor and lower-middle peasants launched a mass drive in the winter of 1965 to deep-plough and level the alkaline land. at that time the earth was frozen more than a foot deep. it was very hard to plough the land more than one and a half feet deep and to level it. studying and applying the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and taking as their examples the three heroic images of chang szu-ten, norman bethune and the "foolish old man" who removed the mountains described in these articles, they worked hard and with ingenuity on the alkaline soil. they deep-ploughed and levelled 18 hectares of land that winter and the following spring. thus they won initial success in improving the soil.

the great proletarian cultural revolution launched with tremendous momentum in 1966 inspired the brigade with a still stronger determination to battle nature. under the great call "grasp revolution, promote production" issued by chairman mao, members of the brigade worked hard that winter and through the next spring. they deep-ploughed and levelled 20 hectares of alkaline land, fulfilling their plan one year ahead of schedule.

acting on chairman mao's teaching that "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the brigade members launched a drive to sink pump wells. in sinking the first well, a shock force of more than 30 young men and women battled day and night, eating and taking snatches of sleep at the worksite. following chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare", they groped their way forward while working. it took them just eight days to sink a pump well that can give 70 cubic metres of water per hour. they continued to work

hard another three winters and springs and sank seven more pump wells and put up high-tension transmission lines. their efforts put almost all the brigade's farmland under irrigation.

over the past few years the hsiwang brigade has relied on its own efforts to transform alkaline soil into a granary and made ever greater contributions to the state. but they did not rest content with their achievements. when they studied chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", they made further efforts to find where their brigade lagged behind tachai. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "the people of tachai working in their fields have the world in mind. we should always remember that a vast number of our class brothers throughout the world have as yet not been liberated. we in hsiwang cannot think only of our own families."

since last winter the hsiwang people have continued intensive and extensive farming. they set up a "three-in-one" scientific experimental group to do scientific farming, popularize good strains of seed and produce insecticides so as to ensure still better harvests. despite severe drought this year, the spring wheat achieved a good harvest of 3.75 tons per hectare, 15.5 per cent more than last year's. the grain they delivered and sold to the state was 20 per cent higher than the year's target.

STEEL INDUSTRY

North China Company Supplies More Iron Ore for China's Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 27, 1970)

the hantan metallurgical mining company in north china hopei province, one of china's biggest, has brought into play the spirit of socialist coordination and increased its output of iron ore for iron and steel companies in various places. it is making contributions to the expansion of china's iron and steel industry.

the company turned out 50 per cent more iron ore in the first ten months of this year than in the same period of last year. it shipped 80 per cent more ore to other places. china's expanding iron and steel industry is sending in growing orders for ore.

to keep up with developments, leading members of the company revolutionary committee went to the grassroots levels and armed the masses with these great teachings of chairman mao's: "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account" and "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity". they called on the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians to keep the interests of the whole in mind and produce more and better ore for the iron and steel industry, so that more could be produced for china's industry and agriculture.

while the company was carrying out this year's plan for ore extraction, some iron and steel enterprises asked for more ore and others altered their orders. by making concerted efforts in close coordination, the revolutionary miners raced against time, raised efficiency in mining and turned out more ore of better quality to fill the orders. they met the needs of

a large iron and steel company that raised its order to three times as much ore and wanted powdered instead of lump ore.

formerly 50 per cent of the iron ore produced by the hantan metallurgical mining company had to be processed by the enterprises that placed orders. a number of iron mines in the company made the necessary equipment themselves this year to pulverize the ore before it was shipped out. this effort won warm praise.

rushing ore to various enterprises, the loading workers pledged to load the freight cars as soon as they arrived. some workers even brought their bed-rolls and slept beside their machines so that they would be on call for work at any time. the loading workers maintained close contact with the railway to ensure a continuous flow of ore to the iron and steel enterprises.

METEOROLOGICAL WORK

South China Weather Station Uses Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts to Guide Work and Serve People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 27, 1970)

the personnel of a south china weather station are of one heart with the workers and peasants and use chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts to guide their work. they have deepened their understanding of the laws of weather and made contributions to local farm production.

the weather station in chungtso county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has seven workers. all of them finished college or technical school before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were divorced from proletarian politics, practice and the worker and peasant masses during their school days because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. when they began to work in the station, they did not understand that they should wholeheartedly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and farm production. their weather forecast was often inaccurate and late.

they conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles during the great proletarian cultural revolution. with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants who re-educated them, they are remoulding their world outlook. they roundly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "technique comes first", which liu shao-chi advocated. all this made them more conscious of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. they came to understand that their work should serve proletarian politics, the working people and production.

dark clouds filled the sky one evening, and thunder rumbled and rain poured. it is dangerous to conduct meteorological observations and transmission in such weather. but thinking of chairman mao's teaching "when we die for the people it is a worthy death", the meteorologist on duty fearlessly continued her work. she was suddenly struck by lightning. two other comrades continued to take observations despite the danger. they transmitted the weather report in time.

the workers of this weather station study chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". they recognize that the book-learning about weather they have acquired consists of summaries set down by their predecessors of the experience in the struggle for production and reflects the general laws governing weather. but in a given district the weather is affected by the specific natural environment. the poor and lower-middle peasants have accumulated broad experience in their long years of struggle against nature and are familiar with local weather conditions. the weathermen therefore went among the poor and lower-middle peasants, living, working and studying with them, and respected them as their teachers. they have learned much from the practical experience of the veteran poor peasants. they added this to the data accumulated by the weather station over the years and analyzed it all with chairman mao's philosophic concepts. this enabled them to sum up and grasp the laws of local weather and raised the accuracy of their forecasting.

during the cultivation of rice-seedlings, the weathermen were working in the fields with the commune members when a cold snap struck. they immediately asked the veteran poor peasants to help them observe the weather changes. a veteran poor peasant told them that the cold would soon be over because there was a strong north wind and the clouds were moving fast; therefore there would not be low temperatures and overcast and rain for long. so the seed treatment and seedling cultivation could continue. the weathermen announced this to all the communes and brigades. two days later the weather turned warm. why? they found the key to the answer in chairman mao's teaching "in given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them." they understood that just as the movement of opposites in all things in the world has two opposing aspects -- unity and opposition -- so does the motion of the atmosphere. when the north wind is strong and the clouds move fast, this indicates that a cold spell is coming. but because a cold air mass is dominant in the area, the temperature falls and air current subsides, the weather is fine. it gradually turns warm. with this understanding, they went back to study the data they had collected over years and through repeated practice, and now have a clearer idea of the law governing cold spells and how long a cold spell lasts. this raised their accuracy in forecasting cold spells. since the beginning of last year, there have been many cold spells in the chungtso area and they forecast all of them accurately.

typhoons pose a serious threat to the lives and property of the people in the chungtso area. an important question for the weather station was how to forecast typhoons and the rainstorm coming in their wake accurately. they repeatedly studied these teachings of chairman mao's: "external causes become operative through internal causes"; "when the principal aspect which has gained predominance changes, the nature of a thing changes accordingly." following these teachings, they carefully examined the meteorological data they had accumulated over the years and the weather folk sayings based on the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they finally found out that the effects of the typhoon are determined chiefly by humidity and other local meteorological factors. they thus grasped the law governing the effects of the typhoon on the area.

among the popular local weather sayings are: "a dry winter means a wet spring; a cold winter means a warm spring.

prolonged fine weather is sure to be followed by rain and vice versa"; "a south wind does not last long in mid-winter and mid-summer is dry." these sayings reveal the interconnections between weather changes. they compared these sayings with their meteorological data over and used dialectics to analyse them. on this basis, they drew 144 charts and a diagram of the rules governing weather changes for a 180-day period. they have used this diagram to analyse and forecast rainfall since the beginning of last year and the forecasts have all been accurate. praising them, people remarked: "the comrades of our weather station have really grasped natural law under the guidance of mao tsetung thought."

to serve industrial and agricultural production better, they have for many years taken the initiative in making weather forecasts to the local transport department. their whole-hearted service to the people has won favourable comments from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

A "RED TEACHER"

Tibetan Teacher Devoted to Proletarian Education

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 27, 1970)

a tibetan school teacher named kemachihshih in chungtien county on the tiching plateau in yunnan province, a border region in southwest china, has set up a new-type socialist primary school in a ravine in snow-capped mountains. whole-heartedly devoted to proletarian education, he has acted on the great leader chairman mao's instruction: "it is essential to... revolutionize education". the emancipated serfs praise him as a "red teacher".

kemachihshih has grown up under the illumination of mao tsetung thought. he wanted, even in his younger days, to become a good fighter of chairman mao's and a fine son of the emancipated serfs. he has raised his political consciousness rapidly and made many contributions since coming to work in piensan village in the hsintien brigade of the tungwang commune. he has become a member of the chinese communist party.

piensan village lies in a rocky depression flanked by two snow-capped mountains some 5,000 metres above sea level. the headquarters of the hsintien brigade is an eight-day walk across 18 hanging cliffs, 12 steep staircases on the mountainside and single-plank bridges across abysses. drinking water has to be fetched from seven kilometres off. the mountains in these parts are snow-bound four months of the year. this village has poor roads and is rather backward, economically and culturally. the children of the emancipated serfs had to make a four-day trip if they wanted to go to school. hence the pressing need for a socialist school to be set up in the village to train successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

to meet this demand, kemachihshih set up a primary school in piensan village in 1966.

acting on chairman mao's proletarian line in education, he firmly brushed aside the old system, principles and methods

in education as well as the old teaching material poisoned with feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. as the emancipated serfs wish, he combines school education closely with class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. transforming the student's ideology is his fundamental teaching aim and he uses chairman mao's works as basic teaching material. he leads his pupils in studying chairman mao's works and passing on the experience of how chairman mao's works are studied and applied in a living way. he studies chairman mao's works not only in the classroom but with the emancipated serfs, who are now commune members, during their work breaks in the fields or at their homes. the moment a new instruction of chairman mao's is made public, he organizes his pupils to publicize it from door to door. he helped compile teaching material from the history of the suffering of the emancipated serfs, the bitter past of the village and the struggle between the two lines. he invites the emancipated serfs who have great hatred for the old society which oppressed and exploited them to give lessons in class education. through contrasting the present happiness with the misery of the past the pupils show deeper love for the great leader chairman mao, for invincible mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

kemachihshih has organized the pupils to do farm production and make scientific experiments, raising livestock and poultry and planting varieties of maize and wheat and medicinal herbs that the production team has not yet cultivated. he frequently leads the pupils in the production team's collective labour and invites experienced peasants to impart their knowledge to the pupils.

the school is constantly improving in the past years under the guidance of the brilliant educational concepts of chairman mao. it is heartily welcomed by the emancipated serfs.

kemachihshih treats the pupils like his brothers and sisters and takes good care of their daily life. when they climb the snow-capped mountains and dangerous hanging cliffs or cross the tungwang river on a suspension bridge, he carries some pupils or helps them. he encourage them to overcome difficulty with the great leader chairman mao's teachings on revolutionary heroism.

piensan village has three production teams which are far from each other. for the convenience of the pupils kemachihshih, displaying the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, during the depth of winter commuted between the two teams to give classes. the emancipated serfs said with feeling: "kemachihshih serves our children whole-heartedly at the risk of his life."

kemachihshih is an eager propagandist of mao tsetung thought. in wind, rain or snow he crosses the mountains to go from door to door to help people study chairman mao's works. he brings mao tsetung thought to the home of every emancipated serf.

kemachihshih often fights against nature by the side of the emancipated serfs. on many occasions he had himself let down with a rope around his waist more than 400 metres along rocky faces to help survey the route for a projected road. he often goes to a worksite on his day off to bore blast holes on the face of hanging cliffs along with production team members. he vies with others in undertaking heavy or dirty work. his vitality and spirit of hard work move every emancipated serf there. they say: "kemachihshih is a revolutionary who knows no fatigue in making revolution."

DOCUMENTARY FILM

Full Length Color Documentary "Hail 21st Anniversary of Great People's Republic of China" on Screen

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

the documentary "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown in peking and other parts of china beginning today. the full length colour documentary portrays how our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao join 400,000 armymen and civilians in the chinese capital in celebrating china's first national day of the 1970's.

the film was produced jointly by the central newsreels and documentary film studio and the chinese people's liberation army august first film studio.

the film records the heart-stirring scenes in which chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china, and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin join the armymen and civilians in the capital in joyously celebrating the national day in the new upsurge in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in the new upsurge in the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. people can see in the film how chairman mao and vice-chairman lin mount the tienanmen rostrum with firm steps. beaming and glowing with exuberant health, chairman mao time and again waves to the people in acknowledgement. filled with happiness, the armymen and civilians wave their red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and repeatedly shout "long live chairman mao exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" this is a powerful manifestation of the boundless love of the revolutionary masses for the great leader chairman mao. it also shows the heart of the great leader chairman mao beats as one with those of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

the documentary records the scene when vice-chairman lin speaks on the tienanmen rostrum, giving fighting calls to the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country on behalf of the great leader chairman mao.

the documentary is permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of unity and militancy and full of strong proletarian internationalism. in high spirits and militant, the paraders in majestic columns repeatedly shout "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other slogans. this fully reflects the revolutionary spirit of the 700 million chinese people who, armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, resolutely respond to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party and closely follow the great leader chairman mao in advancing triumphantly to seize still greater victories.

the documentary shows our great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin cordially shaking hands and conversing with samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame

sihanouk and the distinguished guests, comrades and friends from the five continents, and celebrating china's national day together with them.

the documentary also records scenes of the jubilant armymen and civilians in the chinese capital, singing and dancing and happily joining chairman mao and vice-chairman lin in seeing the festival fireworks display on the night of the national day.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

King of Afghanistan Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, Nov. 25, 1970)

king of afghanistan mohammed zahir shah received chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsien pang-chih here yesterday and had a warm and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Rally Warmly Celebrates Liberation Anniversary of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1970)

more than 1,000 workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and other revolutionary people of peking gathered with ceremony this afternoon and, together with their albanian comrades-in-arms, warmly celebrated the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

on the rostrum were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. a big streamer in the meeting hall was inscribed in both chinese and albanian with "the great friendship between the people of china and albania is evergreen exclamation"

attending the rally were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the p.l.a. general staff; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

attending on invitation were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife; piro kochi, vice-head of the international department of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife; spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the embassy, and his wife; avni hakani, military attache of the embassy, and his wife; kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the embassy; and other albanian comrades in peking.

when comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chiu hui-tso, kuo mo-jo and others accompanied ambassador xhorxhi robo and his wife, and piro kochi, jovan andoni and other albanian comrades onto the rostrum, warm applause burst forth in the hall. with profound proletarian internationalist feelings, the revolutionary people at the rally extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal albanian people.

the rally was declared open by comrade wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. the band played the national anthems of albania and china. then vice-premier li hsien-nien and ambassador robo spoke at the rally (full texts of their speeches will be released separately).

at the end of the rally, the entire hall rose and shouted slogans, warmly wishing the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania everlasting. the band played "the internationale".

also present at the rally were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the chinese p.l.a. and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang shu-sheng, li chiang, chiao kuan-hua, hsieh huai-teh, shen chien, feng hsuan, yang yu-heng, wang kuo-chuan, chen teh-ho and yu chan.

the celebration rally was sponsored jointly by the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship association.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Peking Rally Celebrating Liberation Anniversary of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by vice-premier li hsien-nien at today's peking rally celebrating the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania:

dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo,

dear albanian comrades and comrades-in-arms,

dear comrades,

filled with profound fraternal feelings, we people in the chinese capital gather today with ceremony and, together with the albanian comrades-in-arms, joyously celebrate the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania. i avail myself of this opportunity, on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, to extend the warmest festival greetings to the albanian party of labour headed by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, the government of the people's republic of albania and the fraternal albanian people.

the albanian people is a heroic people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. 26 years ago, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour, the albanian people waged a valiant and

tenacious armed struggle, finally defeated the barbarous italian-german fascist gangsters, liberated their motherland and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus opening a new chapter in the history of albania. this great victory in the albanian people's revolution was a great contribution to the world's anti-fascist war, and set a brilliant example of a small nation defeating a big and a weak nation defeating a strong.

in the 26 years since liberation, the albanian people have valiantly advanced on the broad road of revolution and traversed a brilliant fighting course.

the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have all along held aloft the militant banner of opposing imperialism and revisionism, feared no brute force and waged an unyielding struggle against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, giving powerful support to the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries and making outstanding contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people have adhered to the revolutionary line of marxism-leninism, persevered in the socialist revolution, built socialism through self-reliance and hard work, frustrated all kinds of conspiracy and sabotage by the class enemies both at home and abroad and made tremendous achievements in all fields. albania has now undergone earth-shaking changes. a once poor and backward mountain country in europe, albania has become an advanced and staunch fortress of socialism.

the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, displaying the spirit of continued revolution, has led the albanian people in a vigorous revolutionization movement, further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania, greatly raising the people's ideological consciousness and powerfully propelling socialist construction forward. rallying still more closely round the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people have strived over the past year to successfully fulfil and overfulfil the fourth five-year plan and usher in the fifth five-year plan by working with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, relying on their own efforts, making full use of existing resources and simple equipment and tapping internal potentials. there have been frequent reports of successes in the country of the mountain eagle. the albanian people successfully fulfilled the industrial production tasks set for the fourth five-year plan six months ahead of schedule, realized the resolution of the fourth plenary session of the party central committee on rural electrification throughout the country 13 months ahead of time, and achieved fruitful results in the nation-wide shock work activities. not long ago, election of the seventh people's assembly was held in albania with ceremony. its successful conclusion fully shows the steel-like unity between the albanian party of labour and the albanian people. in the international arena, albania has also won new victories in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, and her international prestige has been further enhanced. she has established diplomatic relations with six more countries this year. this is a great victory for albania's foreign policy. as the closest comrades-in-arms of the albanian people, we are exceedingly overjoyed at your tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in international class struggle, and heartily wish you new and still greater successes.

comrades and comrades-in-arms,

not long ago, we joyously celebrated the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. for 21 years, the people of our country have advanced with big strides along the course charted by our great leader chairman mao and scored great successes on various fronts. the past year was a year in which the great proletarian cultural revolution continued in depth, and a year in which new victories were won in our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is unprecedentedly consolidated. our socialist motherland is more vigorous than ever. a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction is taking shape. holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are now rallying still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. in warm response to the calls of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, they have launched a mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works and continued to deepen revolutionary mass criticism; they "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously", "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", and strive to fulfil or overfulfil the national economic plan for 1970 and the third five-year plan, so as to greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new and greater victories.

comrades and comrades-in-arms,

the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania are personally founded by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and are eternal and unbreakable. chairman mao says: "the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible." comrade enver hoxha says: "the fraternal monolithic friendship between our party, government and people on the one hand and the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people on the other will be evergreen." the 700 million chinese people will cherish this revolutionary friendship and militant unity as they cherish their own eyes. the present international situation is excellent. the struggle waged by the peoples of the world against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs is in full swing. let us, the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania, unite still more closely, further strengthen our militant unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations all over the world and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries. victory will be ours exclamation

long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania exclamation

we warmly greet the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania exclamation

we warmly congratulate the fraternal albanian people on their tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction exclamation

long live the heroic albanian people exclamation

long live the glorious albanian party of labour exclamation

long live comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the closest friend of the chinese people exclamation

long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation

Albanian Ambassador's Speech at Peking Rally Celebrating Liberation Anniversary of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, at the peking rally celebrating the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania:

dear comrade chou en-lai,

dear comrades of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china,

dear comrades and dear comrades-in-arms,

we express to you our heartfelt thanks for holding this rally of friendship and unity in celebration of the festival of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania from the fascist occupation and the establishment of the people's political power.

please allow me to thank comrade li hsien-nien for his very warm and sincere words concerning the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and our respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha.

the entire albanian people and the entire albanian communists, too, cherish very warm and sincere feelings for the great and heroic chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader, the great marxist-leninist, the closest and the most respected and beloved friend of the albanian people.

during the war of national liberation, the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian communist party (the present party of labour) and its founder comrade enver hoxha, rose in close unity and persevered in armed struggle, and waged thorough going and uncompromising struggles against the italian and german occupationists. the albanian people smashed with guns the military forces of the foreign occupationists and the cruel and ruthless regime of the exploiting classes at home and established a new political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the debris of the old system.

the establishment of the people's political power throughout the country on november 29, 1944 was the greatest historic victory won by our people, because they have since enjoyed permanent genuine freedom and national independence. since

then, our country has traversed with firm steps on the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction for 26 years. albania is doing tremendous work in revolutionizing life and bringing up socialist new people. the measures of revolutionization aim at blocking politically, ideologically, economically and organizationally all the channels that may possibly lead to revisionism and capitalist restoration. proceeding from the principle that a sharp struggle must be waged against the revisionist, bourgeois and petty bourgeois views and ideologies in building socialism and bringing up new people, the albanian party of labour is waging constant struggles against these views and ideologies so as to help the people establish new views and ideology.

the revolutionary measures of putting proletarian politics to the fore, opposing manifestations of bureaucracy, economism, purely technical views and the theory that knowledge decides everything, putting collective interests above personal interests, opposing bourgeois and revisionist thinking, bringing about complete emancipation of women and other revolutionary measures have further heightened the class consciousness of our labouring people and stepped up the development of production.

in order to revolutionize education, we have taken important measures. beginning this year, a new educational system has been introduced for the purpose of training, in schools of our country, successors to the revolution and to the building of socialism and communism.

in accordance with comrade enver hoxha's teachings, our country is making great efforts to strengthen the role and heighten the sense of responsibility of the working class as the class in power and the leading class. the working class is playing the leading role in all aspects of national life and it should supervise over everyone and everything.

the mass line is being practised in depth in the work of the state and the party. great achievements have been made in the spheres of art, literature and culture.

under the leadership of the party, the various departments of albania put forward a series of revolutionary proposals and carried them out, and constantly launched the movement of doing shock work with concentrated efforts. this helps deepen the socialist revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, increase production and strengthen national defence capabilities.

the great successes won in the election of the people's assembly and organs of local political power on september 20 show that today, the unity between the party and the people is stronger than ever.

the fourth five-year plan was fulfilled six months ahead of schedule. at present, the labouring masses on the industrial and agricultural fronts are discussing and formulating the fifth five-year plan which will enable our country to make still greater progress in various fields.

electrification in the cities and villages throughout the country was accomplished on october 25 this year. thus, albania has become one of the first countries in the world to have electric light for peasant households both on the plains and in the mountain areas.

all these achievements made by albania owe to the selfless labour of our working masses and the implementation of the principle of self-reliance.

albania gets tremendous and generous internationalist aid from her great and faithful friend -- the people's republic of china. not long ago, our two countries signed a number of agreements. according to these agreements, china will provide albania with a big, new and selfless loan to help further develop the economy and culture of our country.

dear chinese comrades and friends, the aid you have rendered us constitutes an important factor in albania's victory in building socialism. the albanian party, government and people will be forever grateful to the generous chinese people, the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china and to chairman mao tsetung, the closest friend of our party and people and the great marxist-leninist, for this tremendous aid.

dear comrades,

at present, an irresistible upsurge in revolution and production is emerging in the great people's china. the chinese communists and the hundreds of millions of chinese revolutionary people, tempered in the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with the thought of chairman mao tsetung and the resolutions of the ninth congress of the chinese communist party, have won brilliant victories.

following chairman mao tsetung's teachings "grasp revolution, promote production" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", factories, people's communes, organs of culture and education, the army and militia are launching the struggle-criticism-transformation movement with success.

the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china reflected the brilliant achievements scored since the ninth congress and opened a new and brighter vista for the prosperity of the country.

today, an unprecedented upsurge in the study of the works of chairman mao tsetung and in the stuoy of philosophy has victoriously emerged throughout china.

the principle of self-reliance has become an important factor in the development and progress in all china. with the workers at taching as its example, china's working class has successfully launched the mass movement for technical innovations and made a series of achievements in the course of developing and modernizing industry. taking tachai as their example, the labouring peasants won a rich harvest this year. holding high the red banner of the thought of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's liberation army is an armed force cherished by the people, and is the reliable protector of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the frontier of the people's china from being invaded. in order to educate the younger generation, great efforts have been made to do ideological work so as to help them become capable successors to the revolution and to have the red banner of the invincible marxist-leninist thought of chairman mao tsetung ever flying triumphantly over china.

the high-spirited and mammoth parade on october 1 was a review of all victories achieved by china.

dear comrades,

the current international situation is developing in the direction favourable to the people of various countries and revolution.

imperialists and their collaborators are suffering bigger and bigger defeats before the onslaught of the people of various countries in their struggles for national independence, freedom and their own rights. the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, and the valiant palestinian people and other arab peoples are dealing fresh blows at imperialism and its lackeys. u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism -- the two super powers -- who are afraid of the armed struggles of the revolutionary people of various countries and beset with troubles at home and abroad, are trying desperately to extricate themselves from this dilemma so as to realize their counter-revolutionary global strategy of re-dividing the world and of world hegemony.

in this situation, the great china, which flies the red banner of invincible marxism-leninism and chairman mao's revolutionary thought and has a population of more than 700 million people, is playing a great historic and decisive role in waging and supporting the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. china has now become a very important factor in supporting the world revolution.

dear comrades,

the great, fraternal and unbreakable friendship links the peoples of china and albania, our two marxist-leninist parties and socialist countries together. this militant friendship and unity strike deep root among our two peoples and are built on the basis of the immortal principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and forged and tempered by our two marxist-leninist parties and our leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. our friendship has been further strengthened in the common struggle to build socialism in our two countries and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and for the world-wide victory of marxism-leninism, socialism and communism.

comrade enver hoxha has said: "china, the great and respected ally of socialist albania, is ever more strengthening and tempering herself with every passing day, just as our great friendship is being tempered. china and albania are two friendly and fraternal countries and there is no force in the world that can separate them.

"those who touch albania, have touched china; those who touch china, have touched albania. we are bound by the same ideals, the same aims, the common struggle against the same enemies, by socialism, communism and marxism-leninism."

socialist china and socialist albania will always advance hand in hand in their socialist construction, just as chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."

long live the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties, our two countries and the brotherly peoples of our two countries exclamation

long live the great, heroic chinese people exclamation

long live the glorious chinese communist party exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the great marxist-leninist and the most honoured, respected and beloved friend of the albanian people exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation

PLA Air Force Unit Holds Meeting Warmly Celebrating 26th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

the commanders and fighters of an air force unit of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today, warmly celebrating the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the meeting were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife; avni hakani, military attache of the embassy, and his wife; and other albanian comrades in peking.

also present were hsueh shao-ching, leading member of the p.l.a. air force; and wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

comrade wang yung-hua, leading member of the air force unit, spoke at the meeting.

on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the unit, he extended the warmest festival greetings to the heroic albanian people. he warmly praised the albanian people who, under the leadership of their respected and beloved great leader comrade enver hoxha and with "pick in one hand and rifle in the other", had turned albania into a great, impregnable bulwark of socialism by working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

comrade wang yung-hua said: a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity have been formed between the two parties, two countries, two peoples and two armies of china and albania in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries. together with the chinese people, all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will firmly join the albanian people and the albanian people's army in upholding the great red banner of marxism-leninism and fighting through to the end for defeating imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries.

in his speech, comrade avni hakani gave an account of the great achievements made by the heroic albanian people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha.

he warmly praised the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between albania and china. he said: under the leadership of the two marxist-leninist parties of albania and china, the people of the two countries have consistently fought together in building socialism and in the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and for the triumph of marxism-leninism. our friendship is unbreakable and everlasting.

after the meeting, jovan andoni, avni hakani and the other albanian comrades visited the "may 7" pharmaceutical works

run by family members of the unit's commanders and an exhibition of clay sculptures relating the family histories of some fighters. they watched a flight performance and had a get-together with the unit's commanders and fighters.

upon their arrival at and departure from the air force unit, counsellor jovan anconi, military attache avni hakani and the other albanian comrades were given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of the unit chi yao-yen and wang yung-hua, as well as commanders and fighters of the unit. /

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Congratulations to Burundi President

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to michel micombero, president of the republic of burundi, expressing, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations on the 4th anniversary of the national day of the republic of burundi. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency michel micombero,
president of the republic of burundi,
bujumbura

on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the national day of the republic of burundi, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of burundi on behalf of the chinese government and people.

the chinese government and people firmly support the government and people of burundi in their just struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence and wish the burundi people new victories on their road of advance.

may the republic of burundi enjoy prosperity and make progress.

may the friendship between the chinese and burundi peoples develop and grow stronger daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 27, 1970

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Government Holds Inauguration Ceremony for Construction of Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall

(NCNA-English Colombo, Nov. 25, 1970)

the ceylonese government held a grand inauguration ceremony yesterday at the construction site of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall which is a symbol of friendship between china and ceylon.

governor-general of ceylon william gopallawa and prime minister mrs. bandaranaike attended the ceremony.

governor-general gopallawa inspected the guard of honour of the ceylonese army and then delivered a speech. he thanked the chinese government for helping ceylon build the hall. he said that the completion of the hall will be a symbol of friendship between the two peoples.

prime minister mrs. bandaranaike in her address asked the chinese ambassador to convey to the chinese people and especially to premier chou en-lai sincere thanks of the ceylonese government.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching also spoke at the ceremony. he praised late prime minister bandaranaike for his persistence in struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the defence of national independence as well as his contributions to the development of friendly relations between ceylon and china. he said: the completion of the hall through cooperation between our two countries will become a symbol of our profound friendship.

governor-general gopallawa and prime minister bandaranaike cordially shook hands with the chinese engineering and technical personnel working here to help construct the hall and then, accompanied by the chinese ambassador, viewed the model and pictures of the hall.

the inauguration ceremony was attended by several hundred people. among them were cabinet ministers of ceylon, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the house of senate, other high-ranking government officials and military officers and public figures of various circles. diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in ceylon also attended.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching held a reception this evening to mark the start of the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall.

prime minister mrs. bandaranaike was present at the reception. present also were ceylonese ministers and other leading government officials and high-ranking military officers.

sanmugathasam, general secretary of the communist party of ceylon and walpita, president of ceylon-china friendship association were also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. at the end of the reception, chinese colour documentaries "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown. and they were warmly received.

ETHIOPIA

Government Representative of People's Republic of China Visits Ethiopia on Invitation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Nov. 26, 1970)

at the invitation of imperial ethiopian government, yang shou-cheng, representative of the government of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to the sudan, paid a friendly visit to ethiopia from november 20 to 26. during the visit, he held discussions with representatives of imperial ethiopian government on the development of friendly relations between china and ethiopia.

his imperial majesty haile selassie 1, emperor of ethiopia, received the chinese government representative ambassador yang shou-cheng on november 25 and had friendly talks with him.

during his visit, the chinese ambassador was accorded warm reception by ethiopian minister for foreign affairs ketema yifru, minister of state for foreign affairs dr. tesfaye gebre egzy and other leading officials of the ethiopian government.

a dinner party was given by the ethiopian minister of state for foreign affairs and his wife on the evening of november 24 in honour of ambassador yang shou-cheng. present on the occassion were ethiopian vice-minister for foreign affairs zewge matiam and other leading government officials.

on the evening of november 25, ambassador yang shou-cheng gave a dinner to thank the ethiopian government for the kind invitation and friendly reception accorded him. present were the ethiopian minister of state for foreign affairs and his wife, the vice-minister for foreign affairs, chief of protocol betschew taddese, legal advisor in the ethiopian foreign ministry hamid mohammed ibrahim and other leading officials.

ambassador yang shou-cheng left addis ababa for khartoum on november 26, and was seen off at the airport by ethiopian vice-minister for foreign affairs zewge matiam and chief of protocol betschew taddese.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials Presented by Iraq's New Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this morning accepted the credentials presented by monther abdul hamid eraim, new ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to the people's republic of china.

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei was present on the occasion.

also present were diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese-African People's Friendship Association Gives Reception Warmly Celebrating Mauritanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

the chinese-african people's friendship association gave a reception here today warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the chinese state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the reception.

mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese-african people's friendship association, and ambassador sidi aly spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mauritania.

in his speech, wang kuo-chuan warmly praised the achievements made by the mauritanian people, under the leadership of president daddah, in defending national independence and building their country. he warmly praised mauritania for adhering to the policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism in international affairs, supporting the people of the three countries of indo-china in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supporting the guinean people, under the leadership of president sekou toure, in their struggle to resist the u.s. and portuguese imperialist aggression and supporting the just struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples and the asian and african peoples.

wang kuo-chuan said: the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism has closely linked the people of china and mauritania. we always sympathize with and support each other. there exists a profound militant friendship between the people of our two countries. wang kuo-chuan expressed the conviction

that the friendship between the people of china and mauritania and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries would certainly be further developed.

ambassador mohamed ould sidi aly warmly praised the chinese people for the support they gave guinea when it was invaded by the portuguese colonialists and the mercenary troops in the pay of imperialism. he said that unlike other big powers, the people's republic of china is the friend of the people of all countries.

the ambassador warmly praised the achievements made in all fields by the chinese people under the guidance of chairman mao's invincible thought. he said: the people's republic of china, unprecedentedly consolidated through the great proletarian cultural revolution, is the hope of the people of the world. the people of mauritania are overjoyed at and proud of the increasingly important position of the people's republic of china in the hearts of world people and in the international arena.

ambassador sidi aly warmly praised the sincere friendship between the people of mauritania and china. he pointed out: the road of cooperation we have opened together will meet with imperialist conspiracies. but i am convinced that we will see through and smash these conspiracies in good time because of our common vigilance.

attending the reception were leading members of the departments concerned wang shu-sheng, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, hsieh nuai-ten, sha feng, liao ping-chang, chen chien, hsing chung-chih, fu hao, chou jung-kuo, ho ying, chen chu, chu kai-yin, nan hsu and wu hsiao-ta.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Greetings to Mauritanian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, expressing, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations on the tenth anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency moktar ould daddah,
president of the islamic republic of mauritania
nouakchott

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and to the mauritanian government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the mauritanian government and people have continuously won victories in the cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture; in international affairs, they uphold a just stand and have made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people admire and rejoice over the successes you have achieved.

the chinese and mauritanian peoples have forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have undergone new development on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. i am deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries will certainly be further consolidated and strengthened.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 27, 1970

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and the romanian government delegation he is leading left peking for home by special plane today.

the romanian comrades were seen off at the airport by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the airport was a scene of jubilation when comrade radulescu and other romanian comrades, accompanied by comrade li hsien-nien and other comrades, drove from the guest house to the airport which flew the national flags of china and romania. with profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the fraternal romanian people, several thousand revolutionary people beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, and shouted slogans, looking forward to the further consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania.

comrade radulescu and other romanian comrades waved cordially to the crowds in acknowledgement and warmly shook hands with and bade farewell to comrades li hsien-nien and chiu hui-tso and leading members of the chinese departments concerned.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, hsieh hueh-tan, chung yu-yi, soen chien, jen yun-chung, sun hsiao-feng, wang lei, ting hsi-lin,

fang ke, wang hai-jung, chen chieh, chang yi-shan, feng hsi-ku and mao pao-chung.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy were present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Ceremony to Hand Over Donated Materials to Afflicted People in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

a ceremony was held here today to hand over the materials donated by the red cross society of china to the people in the afflicted areas in south viet nam.

the ceremony proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere. wang min, a leading member of the red cross society of china, handed over to nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, an inventory of the materials valued at five million yuan (rmb) provided to the people in the afflicted areas in south viet nam. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms present at the ceremony warmly clapped their hands.

present at the ceremony were ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam; tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and embassy officials; and leading members of chinese departments lai en, li kuo-hua and lu wei-chao.

comrade wang min and ambassador nguyen van quang spoke at the ceremony, praising the daily enhancement of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam.

wang min strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for intensifying the war of aggression in south viet nam and for taking advantage of the natural disasters in south viet nam to conduct barbarous persecution against the people in the afflicted areas. he condemned u.s. imperialism for brazenly dispatching large numbers of aircraft on november 21 to wantonly bomb and strafe vast areas of the democratic republic of viet nam.

he said: the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao points out, "our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe." we resolutely follow chairman mao's teaching and firmly support the vietnamese people and the other peoples of indo-china fighting at the forefront of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

ambassador nguyen van quang said in his speech: soon after learning of the floods in our south viet nam, premier chou en-lai sent a message to express solicitous regards. the red cross society of china worked round the clock to get the materials ready, so as to deliver them as quickly as possible to the areas afflicted with both natural disasters and enemy aggression. this is tremendous, timely and effective support given by the respected and beloved chairman mao, the glorious communist party of china and the chinese government and people to our cause of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. just as chairman mao says, "the 700 million chinese

people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." this support given by the fraternal chinese people to the afflicted people in central trung bo once again shows that the front and the rear are closely linked.

he added: the people of south viet nam are working hard to overcome every difficulty. they are resolved to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressor pirates, liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the fatherland peacefully.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Aden to Attend National Day Celebrations of People's Republic of Southern Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1970)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china headed by tai chi-fa, minister of the building materials industry, left peking for aden by air today to attend the national day celebrations of the people's republic of southern yemen, at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of southern yemen.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister; hsieh pei-yi, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission; pai hsiang-yin, vice-minister of the building materials industry; and ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

abdulla abdo hamam, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other members, of the southern yemeni embassy in peking, were also present.

li chiang-fen, member of the chinese government delegation and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in southern yemen, is now in aden.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1970)

bogdan orescanin, ambassador of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to china, gave a reception here today to celebrate the national day of yugoslavia.

present at the reception were: tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk attended the reception together with ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia: dr. ngo hou and madame ngo hou, thiounn mumm, and general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, and prince sisowath metnavi, director of the office of the head of state.

ambassador bogdan orescanin and chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua spoke at the reception.

ambassador orescanin said: the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia was created in the course of the hard four years' liberation and revolutionary struggle against the fascist aggressors and their collaborators.

he added: yugoslavia supports the policy of freedom and equality of all nations, equality and sovereignty of all countries, big and small, developed and developing ones, irrespective of the differences of their social systems, or any other possible differences as well. the policy of non-alignment which is pursued by yugoslavia is the policy of struggle against imperialism and hegemony of all kinds.

the ambassador said: yugoslavia has specially welcomed the normalisaton of the relations with the people's republic of china, deeply convinced that the relations between our two countries based on active and peaceful coexistence and the five principles of peaceful coexistence, on the basis of equality, of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, will give with further mutual efforts fruitful results in the political and economic fields and in all other domains of mutual cooperation as well.

he said: yugoslavia has always highly appreciated the heroic struggle of the chinese people during their protracted revolution which was carried out under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china and the great leader mao tsetung. yugoslavia always strives for the standpoint that the rights of a member of the united nations organization should be recognized to the people's republic of china; yugoslavia considers taiwan to be an inalienable part of the people's republic of china.

ambassador orescanin said: yugoslavia gives resolute support to the struggle of the people of viet nam against the foreign aggression as well as to all the demands of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of south viet nam claiming the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the vietnamese territory. yugoslavia has energetically

raised her voice against the aggression committed in cambodia; she has decisively offered her full support to the legal royal government of national union of cambodia and to the liberation struggle of the khmer people headed by his highness samdech norodom sihanouk.

he added: yugoslavia also strives for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the territory of korea; she fully supports the right of the korean people to be sovereign in solving the question of their unification. yugoslavia gives support to the just cause of the arab people in their struggle against aggression, to the demands for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from all the arab territories, and particularly to the cause of the palestinian people for their justified and legitimate rights.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua in his speech praised the yugoslav people as a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. in recent years, he said, the yugoslav people had defended their national independence and sovereignty in their struggle against foreign interference and threats of aggression.

he stressed: the chinese government has always held that the relations between states should be guided by the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. these principles should apply to all countries, whether they have the same or different social systems. we note with pleasure that it is precisely on the basis of these principles that the relations between china and yugoslavia have developed in recent years. we are convinced that with the joint efforts of the two sides the relations between our two countries will further develop.

he added: yugoslavia was one of the nations sponsoring the resolution for the restoration of the rightful seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations, a resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 16 other countries. together with many other friendly countries, yugoslavia has made active efforts for restoring china's rightful seat in the united nations and opposing the u.s. plot to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". for this we express our sincere thanks.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua said: the chinese people and the people of the whole world firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the cambodian people. we highly appraise the yugoslav government's just stand in recognizing the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk and supporting the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he stressed: of late, u.s. imperialism wantonly carried out barbarous bombings against the democratic republic of viet nam in asia and supported the portuguese colonialists in organizing mercenary troops to launch a piratical sudden attack on the republic of guinea in africa. this is a provocation against the afro-asian people as well as the people of the whole world.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua declared: the chinese people firmly support the peoples of viet nam and guinea in their resistance against foreign aggression. we are determined to

unite with all the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the whole world and fight to the end for the defeat of u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

present at the reception were leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsiao ching-kuang, li chiang, huang tso-chen, tao chi, li ching-chuan, lin chiao-chih, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen and yu chan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

END

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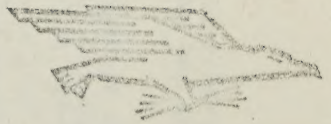

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